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No. 7755—Vol. L. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LABOUCHE and LUCY KNAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Carter, Harwood; Miss Mouillot, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 8.15, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s. MATINEE on A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday), and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART, a Drama of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (Doors open at Seven), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, Miss Lingard, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. E. Phillips, G. Stanton, C. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verney, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lucy Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DEARER THAN LIFE and HER SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, at 2 and 8.15 of DEARER THAN LIFE. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous inquiries, on MONDAY NEXT UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS will be performed for Three Nights only, instead of THE UPPER CRUST as previously announced.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.)
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of SWEET LAVENDER TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at 8.30. Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 5 and 11.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. Fifth Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Dyas, Theo. Faulcon, M. Tindle, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Keeley, Kate James, Charlotte Ebbels, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8.15, THE SCOTCH EXPRESS. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, A. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Brune, Hembury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, overture 2.15 and 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Bryston, F. R. Benson, H. Rose, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Rose, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, G. S. Smart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Jean Kirby, G. Geraldine, M. Trevelyan, and Madge Mellon. M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Mudford, E. Maynor, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Beverley, and Miss Pehn Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open each from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi (Mrs. George Lowdoy), and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Miss James, T. A. Shale, A. J. Hendon, and Harry Auchhorne. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Fernand Frere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, K. Power, S. Pringle, K. Harding, and T. Forbes Robertson, to whom applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Astell; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Kate Verity, M. Argo, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffith.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cudmore, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Coldrey, Robertson, Cowell, Miss Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,784.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 33rd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Powell, Mr. T. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.45, TO HIS MAJESTY. Mr. A. Bourjus, Mr. H. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE CHRISTMAS BURLESQUE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EMPIRE. Messrs. Lionel Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, R. Guyton, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Pelah, Amelia Goebs, M. Hayes, I. Elbeen, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson. TO-DAY at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, and old-fashioned Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. George Alexander.)
SATURDAY, February 1st, and EVERY EVENING at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE and DR. BILL. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at Nine o'clock, LA TOSCA. A Reproduction of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. H. Snazelle, Arthur Wilkinson, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. SATURDAY at 2.30. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Teresina Mollies, Saracco, Marie, Morgana, Scott, and Signor Lee Vicenzi. Messrs. Fred Sandow (the modern Hercules) and Prof. Attila, (the Last Night), Bibb and Bobb, the Tonkata Troupe, Wingfield Personified, Hoare, Harry Anderson, Amor Forrest, the Almonti Troupe, Fortis Gallimore, Marie Collins, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.10, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. SAINT LANNER. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Millies. Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Sheridan will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE REVENGE. At 10.30, Miss Amy Sheridan will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE REVENGE. At 10.30, THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Millie. VANONI TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, the funny Commercial clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yeoniure, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and eccentric; the Brantfords, Americus Ottaway and Pepper; Dora Fielding, Arthur Stanley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.40; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

EXIT COUNTRY, ENTER REALM?

PROFESSOR SEELEY, in the admirable introduction which he has just written to the new Colonial Year Book, lays stress justly upon the need for a change of view and a change of phrase in speaking and in thinking about the English commonweal. "What we have to defend," he truly says, "is not the "country but the realm." "We speak habitually of 'the good of "'the country,' 'the wishes of the country,' 'what the country "'thinks,' 'what the country expects'—reasoning on the assump- "tion that the community to which we belong has material "frontiers and is limited by the narrow seas. This inveterate "assumption has now utterly lost all its old plausibility. England "is now a realm eight million square miles in extent." If only Professor SEELEY could drive that into the heads of all our people, what a difference it would make!—all the difference between faith and despair; for it is the people who see the England beyond the seas who believe in our destinies, whereas those insular philosophers who sigh for the ideal of "Holland without her colonies" are the men whose range of vision is confined within the narrow limits of the four seas.

But while entirely agreeing with Professor SEELEY as to the immense importance of realizing the existence of the vast overgrowth of our English realm, we doubt whether on the whole he has hit upon the right substitute for country. There are two words which would be cheap at a million each if only any genius could invent them and secure their universal acceptance. One is an English equivalent for the German Fatherland. These islands are the Motherland of the English-speaking nations, but where is the English Fatherland? The phrase will not fit, and we have no substitute. The other is a generic term, to cover all branches of the English-speaking family. Professor SEELEY uses England as the common term for the realm at large. But thereby he gives deadly offence to the Scotch, who are the very bone and gristle of the Empire, and who will make his life a burden to him by writing imperiously commanding that in future he shall substitute Britain in all cases for England. But Britain and Briton, although they may content the Scotch, leave the Irish out. And without our Irish brethren where should we be? Lord WOLSELEY, in the new number of *Harper*, piously prays to the Almighty to send in His mercy a statesman who will federate the Empire. We want something before that. We want some one who will give it a name. At present, in despair, we feel disposed to take refuge in the composite horror of English-speakers and the English-speaking world. This has at least one great advantage, it recognizes the common roof-tree of our common language, and more important still it supplies a formula wide enough to include the Americans. Professor SEELEY would, we are sure, be the first to admit that if MILTON'S majestic vision is to be fully realized, and England is to stand "with her daughter lands about her," the most majestic of the family must not be left outside. Nearly everything that he says concerning an Englishman being as much at home in any of the colonies as between his native hedgerows applies equally to any of the States in the American Union. There is, no doubt, as he says, the memory of old wars between the Americans and ourselves, but they have become very faint and dim. The reconciliation of Ireland by Home Rule will lead to the disappearance of the only active sentiment which causes those evil ghosts of the past to haunt the memories of men. Granting to the full the existence of these difficulties, they are mere bagatelles compared with those which have been overcome in the unification of Germany and of Italy. What all true patriots in both countries have to work for is the foundation of a loosely federated State, including both the Empire and the Republic, which will provide for the peaceful and legal adjudication of all differences between its members, and for the presentation of a common front to all outside enemies.

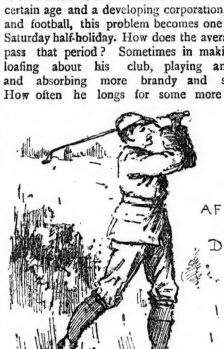
The work of intercolonial federation of course will go on, and federation within the Empire will no doubt precede the ultimate unification of the English-speaking world. But the latter is the true goal, and "realm," although a good halfway house from "country," is inadequate as an expression of the ideal towards which we are working. Meanwhile we recommend all those who are interested in the question to read Sir GAVAN DUFFY'S interesting paper in one of the literary weeklies on "Some Fruits of Federation." It is useful, if for nothing else, as a repetition of the old warning that if we do not federate we are lost.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

IV.—Golf at Wimbledon.

THERE is quite a "boom" in golf at the present time. Probably more has been written upon the subject during the past year than has ever appeared before, at least in England. The reason is not far to seek. Golf is becoming the vogue. The favourite pastime of one of our most promising statesmen, it has acquired a dainty laureate in Mr. Andrew Lang, and a no-less dainty artist in Mr. Harry Furniss. To many who till now knew not the thing, or even the name, it has become familiar. At every seaside resort of note — Brighton, Eastbourne, Yarmouth, and the like, it has acquired a footing and at once become a success. That this is the case is really due, not to the accidental attractions of the moment, but to the solid merits of the game. In this we have only one more instance of the manner in which "*Scotia captæ ferum victorem cepit.*"

The great problem for the average man in town of athletic tastes and little leisure is how he shall obtain the maximum of exercise. With those of a certain age and a developing corporation, who have outlived their cricket and football, this problem becomes one of harassing interest. Take the Saturday half-holiday. How does the average man, of whom we are talking, pass that period? Sometimes in making calls, but generally, we fear, loafing about his club, playing an occasional game of pool, and absorbing more brandy and soda than is good for him. How often he longs for some more stimulating pursuit, and how many are the devices to which he resorts to obtain it! Now if that man only happens to be one of the fortunate five hundred or so who belong to one of the two Wimbledon golf clubs, how much better is his fate! Within an hour of leaving Waterloo Station he may be careering over Wimbledon-Common, in his red coat and with his trusty "cleek" in hand, enjoying the finest air that blows near London, and probably the most absorbing pastime that was ever invented. The mere physical effect of walking some four miles—which is the approximate length of the round or course—in such air is of itself a tonic. And when to this is added the keen exercise of every muscle, nerve, and faculty, the geniality of open-air sportsmen, and the mild gamble of half-a-crown would throw one of those great events of ancient times completely into the shade." It will thus be seen that though Lord Sherbrooke did not make the actual remark attributed to him, he made another equally foolish.



LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The growing Meredith cult, of which Mr. R. L. Stevenson not long ago declared himself a disciple, is to find expression shortly in a book. "Chapters on Geo ge Meredith, Novelist and Poet," is the title of a work by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne—who is himself the author of one or two volumes of poems—which will be published at an early date. The book will be similar in intention to Mr. Nettleship's work on Robert Browning; but it will have the additional attraction of a complete bibliography—by Mr. John Lane —which will cover not only the novels, poems, and fugitive writings, but a complete list of all the essays and reviews (English and American) which have been written on George Meredith.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

* * * * *

The reference to the Lincolnshire dialect of the "Northern Farmer" in the new book on Tennyson's country recalls a story which George Macdonald once told, and which, so far as I know, has not appeared in print. The author of "Tennyson Land" says that the "Northern Farmer" is Lincoln-cum-York, in so far as it may have been derived from a certain John Baumber, a famous rustic character of Yorkshire descent, who had settled in the Lowlands. George Macdonald said that he and Tennyson were one night discussing the "Northern Farmer" when the Laureate remarked that his cook, who came from Lincolnshire, told him that she could not understand the poem, and that the dialect was not Lincolnshire at all!

* * * * *

The Fabian Society has, I hear, managed remarkably well from a business point of view with its recent volume of essays. The society kept its publishing in its own hands, and without any of the apparatus on which established publishers rely, and without any advertisements, it has succeeded in disposing of the first edition of a thousand copies in less than a month. A second edition has been ordered, and is probably by this time through the press. It will be a strange feather in the cap of the Socialists if they can beat the man of business on his own ground.

The writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day who fathered on Lord Sherbrooke the remark that a file of the *Times* was worth all the writings of Thucydides was mistaken. That remark was made by Cobden. What Lord Sherbrooke said in a famous speech to the civil engineers was that classical studies, "beautiful and attractive as they are, were too narrow and small, and were unsuited to fit a man to take part in the great drama of life." He went on—in a passage for which Professor Freeman took him severely to task—to ridicule the battle of Marathon, and to say, "Why, a good colliery accident would throw one of those great events of ancient times completely into the shade." It will thus be seen that though Lord Sherbrooke did not make the actual remark attributed to him, he made another equally foolish.

* * * * *

The first canto of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which is to be disposed of at Sotheby's next month, was described by the author himself as being "in a light-horseman sort of strain," and was composed under singular circumstances. Sir Walter was for some time quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Cavalry. During a charge on Portobello Sands in 1800, he received a kick from one of the horses, which confined him to his lodgings for three days. It was during this time that the first canto of the Lay was produced—very nearly, according to a brother officer's recollection, in the state in which it was ultimately published.

* * * * *

Odds and Ends:—There is a graceful poem to the memory of Robert Browning in this week's *Athenæum*, by Professor F. T. Palgrave.—The February number of *Igdrasil* will contain a transcript from an unpublished MS. of Carlyle's on "The Tree of Igdrasil," said to be "from the Norse," but evidently Carlyle's original work.—Some concluding records of her life by Mrs. Kemble will shortly be published (Bentley).—Mr. James Hogg's "Uncollected Writings of De Quincey" will be ready in February (Swan Sonnenschein).—Professor C. H. Herford writes on "Shelley's Welsh Haunts" in the next number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.—The American *Magazine of Poetry* recently opened a prize contest for the best quatrain on "Poetry." There were nearly 500 competitors; every State and Territory in the Union being represented; also every province in the dominion of Canada; also England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and France. The following is the quatrain, by Mr. C. E. Markham, of California, to which the prize was awarded:—

She comes like the hush't beauty of the night,
But sees too deep for laughter:
Her touch is a vibration and a light
From words before and after.

X. Y. Z.

contributes a large quota. Beyond the redoubtable Mr. Balfour may be noticed Mr. Broadhurst ("*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" some may ask), Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C., Sir W. Houldsworth, Mr. H. Seton-Karr, Mr. R. G. Webster, and last, if not least, Mr. Seymour Keay, the Socialist representative of Elgin and Nairn, who, truth to tell, seems generally to play alone or with a professional. In science we have Professor Ray Lankester and Professor Forbes, besides doctors innumerable. Literature picks its dainty way in Mr. Andrew Lang, accompanied, as he was the other day, by his latest recruit, Mr. Rider Haggard. Imagine Umslopagaas with a niblick! The Wimbledon Club has its own laureate, too, in the person of Mr. Webster Glynes, whose poems, however, are not as yet so well known to the public as they deserve to be. But beyond these there is a whole army of weary, jaded Londoners, drinking in fresh strength and energy with every stroke. It is little wonder that the course is inconveniently crowded on Saturday afternoons, or that 250 candidates block up the entrée to the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club. In consequence, quite a number of new clubs have recently sprung up in the environs of London—such as Chingford, Guildford, Epsom, Ascot, and Tooting Bec, all easily accessible. What deserves particular notice is the fact that recently golf has drawn a very large proportion of its most energetic recruits from the ranks of famous and more or less retired cricketers. Among others who have become devotees of the game may be mentioned Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell, Mr. Alfred Lubbock, the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, Mr. F. T. Welman, Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote, and the Hon. Ivo Bligh, all of whom are to be seen at Wimbledon and elsewhere eagerly pursuing the Royal and Ancient game. One of the latest recruits from yet another pastime is said to be Mr. W. Renshaw, of lawn-tennis fame. In fact, the number of "Old Blues" to be found in the Wimbledon Club alone would be astonishing if reckoned up. Truly Wimbledon golfers are fortunate. Possibly the inhabitants, when not themselves golfers, rather grudge that good fortune. They pay a special common rate, they say, and in turn they object to flying for their lives from the errant golf-balls of a pack of strangers from London. But, unfortunately, the golfers have the law on their side. The right to play the game on Wimbledon cannot be confined to the inhabitants of the manor. Since Lord Spencer resigned his rights as lord of the manor, Wimbledon has become a Royal Common, and by the special Act (34 and 35 Vict. c. 204) regulating its control, the Conservators are to preserve the same for "public and local use, for purposes of exercise and recreation, and for other purposes." Subject, of course, to the regulations of the Conservators, all lawful sports and games may be played thereon. Consequently, the golfers have a clearly defined course to themselves over which they play three days a week. The public interfere but little with them, or they with the public. Even riders keep outside the white circle that marks the "putting-greens." Of course one lacks the freedom that prevails on Scottish links. To any one who has ever seen the game it will be obvious that a casual passer-by who crosses the path of a golfing party, runs no little chance of being cut over with a golf-ball. Now in Scotland that risk is discounted. As Mr. Andrew Lang has said, after calling out "Fore!" you may commit any crime known to Scotch law. On Wimbledon it is different. The average wayfarer does not understand what that mystic word means, and certainly does not get out of the way for it. So that you have to humour him, and politely request him to get out of the way, and wait till he does so. But that, after all, is only a slight drawback.

APPROACHING

PLACING THE BALL

LOST STROKE

No one, of course, would pretend that Wimbledon is an ideal golf-course. But it is a fair one, and affords every variety of enjoyment in match-playing. To find so good a course so near London is matter for congratulation to the keen golfer. One misses, of course, the sandy soil and velvety turf that one finds on the seaside greens in Scotland, or at such greens as Sandwich and Westward Ho! in England. Possibly, too, one imagines that all the elements that go to make up the true joy and essence of the game—the brightness, the exhilaration, the keenness, and the geniality—are never found so admirably blended as among the hardy people who brought the game to light, and most of all at St. Andrews, the Mecca of the golfing pilgrim. Perhaps the *genius loci* has sometimes to do with this. Certainly it has to do with the absence of one element in England. There is nothing more exquisite in the game as played in Scotland than the companionship of the "caddie," or *garçon* who carries the clubs of the player. In the "caddie" the Scottish character appears at its best. Be he an old weatherbeaten, broken-down sailor, or an urchin of six, he will put before you, with a little encouragement, a whole philosophy, not only of golf, but of life and nature themselves. Such is the catholicity of the game. The touches of character are often very quaint. *A propos*, one is tempted to repeat a story of the great Mr. Balfour himself. Shortly after he had become famous (or infamous) as Irish Secretary he was playing on North Berwick links, and stalking along bare-headed on his way, when he recognized and greeted with a genial smile an old caddie and well-known character upon the links. The latter returned his salute with a confidential and familiar nod. Then he turned to his employer in triumph: "Did ye see yon?" "What?" "Mr. Bawlfoor noddit tae me. Man, it's a maist extraor'nar' thing hoo thae Conservatives ken yin anither!"

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We hear from a sure source that the Report of the Parnell Commission will be published just before the meeting of Parliament. It may be expected in a fortnight. We understand that its contents are by no means sensational. The charges and allegations based upon the forged letters are, of course, finally dismissed, but the conduct of the agitation by the Land League leaders comes in for a good deal of animadversion—especially for the truculence of the press. It will furnish a mine for members who wish to prolong the debate on the Address, but beyond that it is not likely to do any one any particular good or any particular harm.

We experience an unwonted thrill of pleasant surprise on reading the telegram from Lisbon announcing the intention of the English residents there to invoke the intervention of Mr. Gladstone. Are our countrymen abroad at last beginning to learn that Mr. Gladstone, if once his back is placed against the wall, is the stoutest Briton of us all? Hitherto the English colonist on the Continent has been a bit of a Jingo, who regards Mr. Gladstone as a craven thing, and would as soon think of invoking his aid as an Irish Nationalist would think of seeking the help of the *Times*. The *Standard*, we see, evidently thinks that this telegram indicates a disposition on the part of our countrymen in Lisbon to haul down the flag, but that surely is mere party spite. It is not the habit of our countrymen who occupy the post of danger to be clamorous for flight.

Among all the victims whom the influenza has attacked, no more valuable life has been endangered than that of Monsignor Jacobini, who, we grieve to hear, is now lying *in extremis* at Rome. Monsignor Jacobini is one of the best men in the whole Catholic hierarchy. Imagine a younger Cardinal Manning, established as secretary of the greatest missionary society in the world, and you have some idea of Monsignor Jacobini's position and usefulness. Cardinal Parocchi, Cardinal Hohenlohe, and Monsignor Mocenni are all down with the same malady. It would be a good bargain for mortals if the invisible destinies would accept the lives of Cardinal Hohenlohe and Monsignor Mocenni, and spare Monsignor Jacobini.

With five judges ill, and three judges not yet free from the Parnell Commission, the case of suitors who want speedy justice is not an enviable one. As, however, the Parnell Report will be out in a fortnight's time, and as the judicial invalids are, with one exception, down with nothing worse than colds and coughs, we may hope that the empty Bench will soon be refilled. The one exception is Mr. Justice Manisty, who was yesterday seized with a paralytic stroke. We sincerely trust that he will speedily recover, and will take his temporary seizure to heart. It was obviously intended as a reminder that his working days are over. The Bench is no place for very old gentlemen beset with physical infirmities.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says this morning:—

> A few exquisite phrases will suffice to illustrate the opinions of Russian publicists on this matter, without doing the particular journal which contains them the honour of citing its name. The entire press says much the same thing. The difference is only in degree.

This is the preface to some Chauvinist rhodomontade about England which is the echo of the Jingo rhodomontade printed here about Rusaia, which concludes thus:—

> If England refuses to submit to a Congress of arbitration she will create a precedent against herself when the preponderance of force happens to be not on her side. *When that happens, her residents and collectors in India will be simply superseded by Russian officials.*

Now we give a straight challenge to the correspondent in question which his acting editor will do well to pass on to him. Can he name two respectable newspapers in the whole Russian Empire which have used those "exquisite phrases" which we have italicised? And if he cannot, what are we to think of the attempt to brand the entire Russian press with the disgrace of the ravings of a single journal too insignificant even to be named?

It seems, according to recent accounts, that we are in a fair way to lose our wisdom teeth. What is called civilization is to take them away from us, or rather to prevent us getting them. The calamity—if it is a calamity—is coming slowly upon us, but surely. Scientific men have settled it, and the dentists agree with them. The scientific men do the reasoning, and the dentists supply the facts; and, between them, we are to lose our teeth. It seems that savages have long jaws and receding foreheads—something like Irish terriers. As we get more civilized our jaws go back and our brows go forward. We get more brains; for Nature abhors a vacuum, and we get fewer teeth: for we have no place to put them. It is all very logical and satisfactory. People who have paid a good deal for their wisdom teeth—either in the way of pain or stopping—may, however, be consoled. Their vested interests will be protected. It is the coming generations who will have to battle with the difficulty. We are only paving the way for it. The scientific men tell us that the wisdom teeth of savages are rooted into their jaws by three fangs, and dentists say that as a rule Londoners have only two fangs.

Everybody has been reminded just lately that to our own Government belongs the credit of inaugurating the system of cheap postage fifty years ago; but comparatively few, perhaps, could say who deserves the credit of being the first to adopt it from us. This credit belongs, in fact, to the Government of Brazil (1843)—one is tempted to write Dom Pedro, though he was but eighteen at the time. True, there had been a tentative beginning in America the previous year (1842); but the U.S. postage really dates from 1847. Even so, it comes next in order, with the partial exceptions of the Swiss cantons of Zurich and Geneva, and a local post in Finland, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. Russia next issued a postal envelope in 1848; but it was only after that troubled year that the system began to extend in Europe generally. France, Belgium, and Bavaria took it up in 1849; the German kingdoms of Hanover, Prussia, and Saxony, the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, with Spain, Austria, and Switzerland, in 1850—in which year our Australian colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, followed the example of Mauritius (1848), and issued separate stamps. Then, in 1851, Baden and Wurtemburg, Denmark, the Kingdom of Sardinia and Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and Trinidad—first of the West Indian Islands—followed suit; in 1852 the Prince of Thurn and Taxis established his post-office, as did Brunswick, the Papal States, Modena and Parma, Holland and Luxemburg, Chili (next to Brazil in South America), and (strange to say) the Sandwich Islands. The King of Hawaii was thus in advance of Portugal, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land by one year, of Norway and India by two, of Sweden by three, of Naples by six, and of Greece by eight years. Between 1856 and 1860 the system had become general among the less advanced communities of Central and Southern America (except Bolivia, 1867). Turkey adopted it in 1862, Egypt in 1866, Persia in 1868, Japan in 1871, and in 1878 even Chinese exclusiveness yielded.

IN MEMORY OF GORDON.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE GORDON BOYS' HOME.

EXACTLY five years ago to-morrow fell Khartoum. Gordon's grave is somewhere in the waste Soudan; but the memory of him has been accepted by his countrymen as one of their national traditions. Statue upon statue has been raised in his honour, and one of the most cherished objects of his many-sided life—the befriending of destitute youth on the threshold of manhood—was perpetuated in the year of his death by the institution of a national memorial—the Gordon Boys' Home. Almost the last words penned by the veteran who has just been laid with pomp and pageantry beneath "the dome of the golden cross" were an earnest appeal to the nation not to allow the Memorial Home to have its usefulness stunted and the energies of its management strangled by lack of funds. Surely such an appeal should not have been rendered necessary, and coming as it does at such an appropriate time, and with such a solemnity of circumstance, it surely cannot fail to achieve its purpose. Feeling that all the public wanted to arouse its flagging interest was to hear from the press a few particulars of the good the Home is doing, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* set out on Thursday for Chobham. The account of his visit is subjoined:—

BEFORE. AFTER.

The situation of the Home may be described as three miles from anywhere, and five miles from Woking. It lies on a breezy plain 2¾ miles from Bagshot and four from Sunningdale, the nearest telegraph office being at Chobham, two miles away. The wind was, as usual, from the south-west, blowing fresh and chill from the Frimley heights, with a freedom which was manifestly conducive to health, if not to immediate comfort. When after an hour's run from Waterloo I found myself at Brookwood, the new Wimbledon—which is the handiest approach, being only 3½ miles from the Home—it was impossible, despite the disagreeable nature of the weather, to avoid admiring the prospect. The road winds uphill and down, through long stretches of brown moorland studded with sturdy gorse yet clinging to its yellow blossoms, an old red-tiled house peeping out here and there from a clump of trees; past strips of rough common across which great white geese were straying; over rustic bridges and along straggling hedgerows—the gaping yokel and blue-faced schoolboy standing in the cold and rain by the roadside staring at the cab as if they had never seen such a vehicle before. At last we stopped at a long and not unpicturesque range of buildings in red brick, over which the Union Jack proudly floated, and I knew that I had reached the Home.

Major-General Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who is the Commandant (for the Home is under military discipline like a fort) happened to be absent, but I was most courteously and cordially welcomed by the genial staff officer, Major George Collins.

That the task of government is no sinecure may be gathered from the announcement that there are at present in the Home 182 boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age, whose only qualifications for admission have been destitution and absence of such physical infirmity as would disqualify them from an active career. Bearing in mind the belligerent qualities which are so strongly developed in the healthy street-arab, it speaks worlds for the discipline of the Home when we hear that quarrelling and fighting are an unknown quantity there. A happier-looking lot of youngsters it would, indeed, be hard to find. In their neat blue-cord undress uniforms they were thronging about the great quadrangle of the Home, and I saw them go through all their daily routine. With the accuracy of regulars they performed the evolutions of drill, physical exercises with and without arms, and the new bayonet exercise. Then a full fife and drum band, thirty-six strong, in the regulation uniform of the Home—which is similar to the undress uniform of the Engineers; a dark blue tunic with Gordon tartan trews and a Glengarry cap bearing the Gordon badge—marched out and played for my benefit a popular air and a Scotch march in a manner which would have done credit to the Grenadiers. The whole tone of the place is brisk and military. All the sergeant-instructors are soldiers, and every boy in the place carries himself like a man. I was not surprised to learn that no less than sixty-two of the lads had passed from the Home into the army, and that the army is continually asking for more. No compulsion is put upon their choice of a profession, any more than upon their form of religion, but almost every boy who succeeds in stretching himself to the required dimensions elects to go into the army. To bring the boys after their neglected early life to the military standard of physique is one of the difficulties of the case. Cubits cannot be added to stature, but smoking is strictly prohibited, so that that vice, at any rate, shall not check growth; and the gymnasium recently established has added as much as two inches and a half in two months to a chest measurement.

Everything that can be made on the premises is manufactured by the boys in their own workshops, under the tuition of sergeant-instructors. Up to the third standard continuous school is the rule, but after that one-third are at their lessons while two-thirds are at work. I was shown by the major round all the workshops—the tailoring, where all the clothing save the caps and socks are made; the shoemaking, where all the boots are made; the carpentering and the bakery, the smithy and the laundry; and in each the boys were hard at work, and enjoying their occupations like gamers. In the amusement-room they were busy, and in the schoolroom equally so, and with a similar zest. The little colony at Chobham, with its 200 inhabitants, its territory of 48 acres, mainly waste land as yet, and its benevolent martial law, teaches a valuable lesson in political economics!

No effort is spared to create and maintain an *esprit de corps* in the Home. When the boys go out for their Saturday half-holiday, they do so in full uniform. They are taught to regard themselves, the "Gordon boys," as superior therein to any other boy whatsoever; and when they leave the Home, connection is kept up with them by correspondence. It is the same in the internal working of the place. A corporal and lance-corporal are selected from each dormitory, or squad of twenty; monitors are appointed in school; and an admirable system of half-yearly good-conduct badges is in force. Each of these distinctions carries with it an increase of pocket money over the normal fourpence a month. One little man I interviewed had gained the utmost possible in good-conduct badges—he has five red stripes on his sleeve—and was the wearer of a silver medal, a unique distinction in the Home. This system works so well that in the whole four years of the Home only one boy, an incorrigible specimen, has had to be expelled, while 332 have entered. Corporal punishment, which is stringently forbidden to be administered except in the presence and by order of either the Commandant or the Staff Officer, has become a mere name. The machinery of the home works with all the ease and regularity of a chronometer, and I defy the most persistent critic to find one flaw in the system of management. From the great dining-hall, with its lavish bill of fare to the swimming bath, from the admirably appointed gymnasium to the cosy hospital under the matronly charge of its cheery Nightingale nurse—every department defies improvement.

The only item that requires the indignant attention of the public is—the funds. To meet a building expenditure of £25,000 the committee have received only £20,000, and to provide for the rescue and training of 240 boys they have an income of only £3,000, which should be at least double that amount. The work which the Home is doing is in itself sufficient to warrant the appeal of Lord Napier, who, as chairman of the committee, had it much at heart; and as the national memorial to General Gordon, it will be disgraceful if the nation allows its usefulness to be impaired for lack of subscriptions. At the anniversary sermon to-morrow in St. Jude's, South Kensington, which will be delivered by the Rev. Prebendary Forrest, an opportunity will be given for contributing a few hundreds, but the public requires to be told that thousands are urgently wanted.

MR. BLACKMORE'S NEW NOVEL.*

MR. BLACKMORE was so singularly successful in the work to which he chiefly owes his fame that the standard by which his later productions are judged is apt to be unfairly high. But, allowing for this, it seems to us that "Kit and Kitty" will scarcely realize the expectations entertained respecting it. It is impossible to read a novel of Mr. Blackmore's without discovering in it gems of great beauty which it would be a pity to miss, and in "Kit and Kitty" there are many such. But the story as a whole has harsh features, which, in our opinion, mar its harmony and leave the reader at a close in a decidedly unpleasant frame of mind. The scene is laid in West Middlesex, the time some thirty years ago. It is round "Sunbury" that the main interest centres, and the simple, almost idyllic, elements of much of the story are forced into violent contrast with events which are not only out of keeping with them, but which are wildly improbable. All the characters, too, who do not hail from "Sunbury" seem, with the exception of the heroine, to be mere creatures of melodrama. Again, it is impossible to believe that the trick upon which the plot of the story turns could have induced Kitty to leave her home in the way she did. Kit, too, ought to have recognized at once that his arch enemy had been at work and shown more alacrity in the search than he did. The attention that was recently directed to the painful subject of the sufferers of Molokai may account for Mr. Blackmore introducing a leper into the story; but it will appear to many to be a mistake. The consequent antithesis is too pronounced, and from the picture which the climax conjures up one is inclined to turn away. These are the blemishes; the merits of the book are no less marked. Mr. Blackmore is himself, if we are not mistaken, a fruit gardener in West Middlesex, and he has evidently drawn largely upon his own experiences. Uncle Corney is a charming creation, and in his fruit garden at Sunbury, in the village, in the flooded lanes, in the sketches of local character, and in many a delicate thought beautifully expressed, readers will not fail to recognize the touch of a master hand.

* "Kit and Kitty: a Story of West Middlesex." By R. D. Blackmore. 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

NEW BOOKS.

WHIST.

"Whist with and without Perception." By "B. W. D." and "Cavendish." (De la Rue and Co.) Most people who play whist (as distinguished from "bumble puppy") remember the leads and the elementary rules about discards, etc. It is at the end of a hand, when presence of mind and what our authors call "perception" are wanted, that they come to grief. This little book is meant to help them at such times. It gives two whist hands played throughout, with comments and suggested variations, and then several examples of "end-hands." Altogether it is instructive in various ways, especially as showing where the book rules should be departed from. A well-known rule, for instance, is to discard from your strong suit when trumps are against you. But when the play has brought about the result that you have the remaining strength in trumps, then the rule ceases to operate. The game on p. 49 shows this very forcibly. The six examples of "End-hand Management of Trumps" are particularly instructive.

ALL ABOUT BODILY EXERCISE.

The latest volume in the International Scientific Series is entitled "Physiology of Bodily Exercise," and is by Frederick Lagrange, M.D. (Kegan Paul.) It is an exhaustive treatise, and is just scientific enough to interest the ordinary reader. Dr. Lagrange deals first with muscular work, explaining the organs of movement, movements themselves, heat, and combustion. Fatigue follows work in everyday life; it does so here, and its various aspects are fully explained. Then we have chapters on the power of resisting fatigue, on the modification of the organs and the functions by work, and on training. Different exercises and their results are next noticed, and finally we learn all about the part which the brain plays in exercise. Few take sufficient exercise, fewer still know anything about the laws and whys of it, and yet health and life depend to a very large extent upon it. Dr. Lagrange gives a number of facts which will be new to many, and which is of value to all—his homely illustrations being peculiarly striking and instructive.

"TOWARDS FIELDS OF LIGHT."

"Towards Fields of Light." Sacred Poems, By the late Rev. Edwin Hatch, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This little volume of verse contains at least one piece which should figure in all future anthologies of sacred poems. This is the hymn for "All Saints," from which we quote the first few and the last few lines:—

Saints of the early dawn of Christ,
Saints of imperial Rome,
Saints of the cloistered Middle Age,
Saints of the modern home;
Saints of the soft and sunny East,
Saints of the fro en seas,
Saints of the isles that wave their palms
In the far Antipodes . . .

Come, for our faith is waxing faint,
And the lamp of love burns low;
Come to these o'er heavens, and shine,
That we may see and know;
Come for the flush of a moment's space,
With your snowy wings outspread,
O God-lit flood of witnesses,
Souls of the sainted dead.

This is the best sustained as well as the longest of Dr. Hatch's poems. There are several small fragments which have a very tender fragrance about them—such, for instance, as the following:—

HE.

Ah, sweet! if love were life, and life were love, and I were free,
Then, sweet, all life of mine henceforth would be a life with thee.

SHE.

Ah, sweet! if hope were faith, and faith were hope, and love were queen,
Then, sweet, thy pain and mine would be as though they had not been.

Here is another fragment which has interest of a different sort:—

For the bliss of the heavenly Life
Is its perfect *now*, and hell
Is but the cavernous past
Where the ghosts of dead sins dwell,

We could wish we had space to quote more of these delicate and thoughtful poems, but must content ourselves with recommending the little book heartily to all lovers of religious verse. They breathe the very spirit of their author, broad, simple, and sincere.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

COMMERCIAL LONDON.* (Intercolonial Publishing Company.)
[A manual of business information for merchants and manufacturers. The twenty birdseye maps are excellent. Edited by T. Simpson Jones. Cloth. Pp. xlviii., 400. Price 5s.]

COTTON, LOUISE. "Palmistry and its Practical Uses." (Redway.)
[A discussion of cheiromancy and cheiromancy, with chapters on astral influences and on the use of the divining rod. Cloth. Pp. 112.]

DE SALIS, MRS. "Wrinkles and Notions for Every Household." (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
[Tables, together with recipes, &c., alphabetically arranged. Pp. xl., 140. Price 2s. 6d.]

CARETTE, Madame (*née* BOUVET). "The Eve of an Empire's Fall." (Dean and Son.)
[An authorized translation from the French. Cloth. Pp. viii., 182.]

GOODCHILD, J. A. "A Fairy Godfather." (Remington and Co.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 350.]

SIMON, OSWALD JOHN. "The World and the Cloister." (Chapman and Hall.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

WATSON, WILLIAM. "Wordsworth's Grave, and other Poems." (Fisher Unwin.)
[The third volume of the Cameo Series. Board. Pp. 76. Price 3s. 6d.]

We have also received from Messrs. Digby and Long "The Experiences of Richard Jones," "Desborough Hold," "Ivor," and "The Knight of the Golden Key."

Bord's Pianos.—Iper cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 72 SOUTH AMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

City Notes.

QUININE AND THE EPIDEMIC.

If the "influenza" has disturbed trade generally, it has also stimulated one or more special branches. Notably the consumption of quinine has been increased, and the stocks of dealers and druggists everywhere reduced. Some considerable deliveries have also recently been made to America. All the same, there is no fear of famine prices. Messrs. Lewis and Peat, of Mincing-lane, in a circular just issued, say that the available stocks of quinine are too large—too much is manufactured for these times of "peace," and importers have so regularly supplied the auctions with cinchona each fortnight, that there has been little chance of a permanent or serious advance in values. A halfpenny is about the extent of the rise, the quotation being 1*s.* 3½*d.* per ounce in bulk. It is extraordinary how the price of quinine has fallen in recent years. A dozen years ago English sulphate of quinine was quoted 13*s.*, now it is 1*s.* 6*d.*; German was then 12*s.*, now it is 1*s.* 3½*d.* The price of bark for quinine was unprecedentedly low last year. As there were large speculative transactions, it would be interesting to know whether the "bulls" reckoned on the epidemic.

THE SCOTCH AND AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES.

A representative of the Standard Oil Company of America is at present negotiating with a committee of the Scotch Mineral Oil Association and the English candle-makers as to the prices to be charged next season for paraffin scale and candles. Under the existing agreement stocks have been reduced, and the American company is desirous of increasing their shipments rather than price; while the Scotch companies consider it essential that the price should be raised. The latter have resolved to accept of an advance of ½*d.* per lb. in paraffin scale, and they have further agreed to raise the price of lubricating oil by 10*s.* a ton on the quotations for December,

THE CHINA CLAY UNION.

The combination which is being formed to control china clay will have an important effect upon one of our great industries. Presumably the price will be raised of an important raw material used in the production of china and porcelain, and such ware as requires to be white in colour. In the stoneware trade carried on at Lambeth brown clays from Devon and Dorset are mainly used, so that the Union will not affect it. China clay, which is due to the decomposition of the felspars of granitic rocks, is almost wholly confined in this country to Cornwall, so that the opportunities for cornering are favourable. It is difficult to say how far foreign supplies can be obtained in the event of extreme prices being charged, but this clay is found in France, Belgium, and Germany.

DEFAULTING RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

They keep piling up the record of defaulting railway companies in the United States. Twenty-five railroads, with a mileage of 2,930 miles and a total funded debt and stock of £27,550,000, were sold under foreclosure in 1889. This is a much worse record than 1888, but much better than the three preceding years. During 1889 twenty-two companies, with 3,803 miles of lines and £36,800,000 of securities, defaulted in their interest and have gone into the hands of receivers. This is about the same as in 1888, but considerably over the figures for 1887 and 1886.

The Ladies' Corner.

MISS EMMA CONS has by no means been in a state of suspended animation since she partially resigned her aldermanic seat on the County Council in consequence of the decision of the courts in Lady Sandhurst's case. She resigned her seat on all committees of the Council, but not on the Council itself. She was, however, specially requested by "The Housing of the Working-Class Committee" to attend their committee as a visitor; and ever since then she has done so, scarcely ever missing a meeting, and working as hard and taking as active a part in the deliberations as though she had been a member. Also she has several times been appointed to serve on sub-committees, and at the request of another ("The Theatres") Committee has twice done work officially for them that "could only be done by a woman," as the Committee said when asking her to act for them.

* * * * *

We have it on the best authority that the rumour of a ladies' dinner to Mr. Toole, at which no other member of the male sex is to be present except the honoured guest of the evening, is without any foundation. The rumour arose from the fact that the other evening Mrs. Keeley asked one of Mr. Toole's friends whether ladies would be admitted to the farewell dinner to Mr. Toole. "No," was the reply, "we men are going to have it all to ourselves;" whereupon Mrs. Keeley, who, notwithstanding her eighty-four years, is still full of fun and vivacity, exclaimed, "Oh, if that is the case, I propose that the ladies of the profession come in after dinner and present some token of their regard to Mr. Toole. I hope my plan will find favour," she added, "and I myself will head the procession as mother of the Gracchi." Another professional lady of high standing who was present took up the suggestion at once, and asked Mrs. Keeley whether, if the ladies of the theatre were to give an entertainment to Mr. Toole, she would act as president. "No," was the emphatic reply of the veteran comédienne, "a thousand times no—because it would be so deadly dull!"

* * * * *

When, only eighteen months ago, the late Duke of Aosta married his niece, Princess Laetitia, he delivered himself of the following philosophic remarks when a gentle allusion was made to the diversity of age between himself and the bride, who was twenty-two years his junior. "You see," he said, "this is not an ordinary marriage. I marry according to my own views. What is it that is generally said to Princes? 'Take this lady, or that,' they are told, about women whom they do not know at all, and whom they have, perhaps, never seen. Those are sad marriages. But I have known Laetitia for years, ever since she was a child, and I marry her because I love her."

* * * * *

Apropos of the burning (or rather boiling) question of coffee-making Colonel G. H. Verney writes to say that—"A very agreeable beverage for breakfast is made by using no water at all, but only boiled milk. It is necessary to put only a few shreds of isinglass in the milk to assist it to pass through the coffee without curdling."

* * * * *

On the same subject Mr. J. H. Faulkner writes as follows, "as one somewhat successful in supplying a coffee that in my opinion has not yet been surpassed, I even venture to say equalled, at any public table:"—Have good coffee in the berry, fresh, but not too finely ground; place this in what is called a French coffee-making machine, pour as much boiling water on it as you propose to make into coffee from the coffee in the percolator, place the lid tightly on, and leave it to run through, having placed the bottom part or receiver in hot water or taken other means to prevent your liquor from cooling as it drops through. When all your water has passed through, it has become coffee that cannot be surpassed; if the proper amount of the ground berry has been used, half fill your cup with this liquor and fill up with milk that has just arrived at boiling point, but if under that heat it will be rather cloudy instead of a bright creamy colour. I am here supposing you want "café au lait;" if "café noir," of course leave out the milk, then throw away your grains, or, better still, give them to some poor people, who will make from them as much what they call good coffee as you have from your brewing, but the very article they get extracted by the turning back of the liquor as you direct would spoil yours entirely. I refrain from giving the chemical reasons for this, but they exist; but also space is limited. It is not necessary to say your berry must be roasted to a nicety and be under the water immediately it leaves the mill, and not by any means kept stewing afterwards; in a suitable packed vessel it may stand a short time without deterioration, but the sooner drank the better. Stewed milk, of course, spoils it at once."

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HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOPPNER, JOHN: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN REYMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VELAZQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half half-days will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection no more by vouchsafing a hasty glance with straining at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relation to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'half-holiday chapters,' and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Mr. Cook's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpenny-worth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and supplied than any of its kind. Its prices, however, and admirably adapted to the plan as a whole. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the nations art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holidays' visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall Extra*.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and it the visitor who possesses it retires ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such "Half-Holidays" are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Only eighteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on forty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

The BRISTOL EVENING NEWS says:—"As wonderful a sixpennyworth as the 'Pictures of the Year' numbers, published in the summer, and would be as invaluable to the 'country cousin,' who wished to 'do' the National Gallery in one afternoon, as to the more leisurely visitor who can afford the twelve half-holidays provided for by the compiler of the guide book."

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says:—"This work is for the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall Guide*."

The HALIFAX COURIER says:—"It contains a large amount of information about the building and the pictures, their authors, styles, excellences, history, cost, &c., and there are about forty illustrations, of course reproductions of the most famous paintings in the gallery. It is a guide for half-holiday visitors, and is certainly well done."

The CORK EXAMINER says:—"Of the many interesting Sixpenny Extras which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has issued, none exceeds in attraction the one which they have published entitled 'Half-Holidays at the National Gallery.' It makes a most interesting guide-book to that collection of great pictures. The National Gallery guide-books have been a disgrace both to the Gallery trustees and to the nation. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* 'Extra' supplies a long felt want. The forty-two reproductions of pictures with which the book is embellished cannot be too highly commended for the delicacy and beauty of their execution."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says:—"Nothing quite so good in every way as this guide to the National Gallery has hitherto been published. In addition to a complete list of the pictures, each accompanied by a descriptive note, it shows how the whole collection can be profitably and pleasantly examined in twelve visits. There are forty-two illustrations, all excellent."

The BLACKBURN EVENING EXPRESS says:—"The blocks seem to be by a new and delicate process, but they come up wonderfully well, and so hazy and shadowy a picture as 'The Fighting *Temeraire*,' is, as the printers would say, clearly brought up, every small detail being faithfully reproduced. Country cousins visiting London with a view to seeing the sights will find this hand-book wonderfully useful."

ENGLAND says:—"I have received a copy of a catalogue of the National Gallery, beautifully illustrated, price sixpence, which is published as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. As a handbook it is invaluable. Politically I hate the *Pall Mall*; but I am not so bigoted as not to recognize the public character of this catalogue."

The NEWCASTLE DAILY LEADER says:—"Some of the masterpieces are reproduced in miniature, very often with great effect. The arrangement is simple, the pictures following each other in the order of their official numbers. With this guide to be had for 6*d.* no visitor need go the nation's storehouse of art with his fingers in his pockets."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by MR. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself: Messrs. Dacosta, Lupino Lane, Griffiths Brothers, Compton, Inns, Leopold Bradford, Frank C. Payne (Clowns), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Innes, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Ring on Horseback and Performing Animal Exhibition, the Greatest Attraction ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, 50 Clowns, 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Gee-Gee and his Wonderful Pig, Jessies, the Equestrian and Champion Wire-Walkers, The Brothers and Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider), Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena, TWICE DAILY, at 2.00 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS (SATURDAY) at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8, and MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LEIGH.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE BELLE RUSSE. By H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, Thursdays and Holidays excepted, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES OF A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 1, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, MR. H. BALDOCK.—GLOBE THEATRE.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW—NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 30 and 31, and 8, and every following THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING till further notice.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. Admission One Shilling. Children free. Programmes of unequalled interest every week. Commencing Monday next.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Magnificent Elephant Performances. SAM LOCKHART'S SIX EXTRAORDINARY and WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost. Griffin and Marks (Silence and Fun). Brothers Hendel; the Harrison Troupe; Miss E. Winfield; Sisters Leyton, in the Country pedestal dance "Pas de Quatre"; Professor Trepetow, Shadowgraphist; Wingfield's Performing Dogs; the brothers Reiss, Herr Kellino, Troupe, Orton and Pepper, and Brothers Hanlon in their new Regal Aerial Aquarium Show, Professor Coss.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Miss AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIS and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troop of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 0.30 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STANLEY SHOW of CYCLES OPENS TO-DAY, and will remain open till 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, February 1st. No extra charge. GRAND PANTOMIME of ALADDIN at 2.30 and 7.0 (EVERY DAY). ELECTRIC FOUNTAINS Fridays and Monday, at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s. Palace open to-day, 10 to 9.30. Admission 1s., children half-price.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of MR. KING MCKENZIE and MR. HENRY LEE, MR. AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1887). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Shows of Lady Tich, the petite specialist, and children. Private collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ recital at 12, 3 and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mr. Maylerick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores), Victoria-street. BATTLE of WATERLOO. GRAND PANORAMA painted by OTTO R. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance in AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. HUNT, Lady Orchestra will perform.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Leeson Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Refreshments all Year. Free Admission to Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets to theatres and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS EXHIBITION, 63, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Seven Days' Pension and First-class Return Railway Ticket by South Western Fast Trains from London (Waterloo). Five Guineas. Ask for Hotel Tickets.

EBBB	A	RRR	NN	N	U	U	M	SSS
E B	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM MM	S
EBBB	A A	RRR	N N	N	U	U	M M M	SSS
E B	AAAA	R R	N N	N	U	U	M M M	S
EBBB	A A	R R	N N	NN	UUU		M M M	SSS

LAST THREE WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and Season.

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There is never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret.

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 7.0 p.m. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 p.m., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 p.m. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. 6d., area and reserved numbered stalls 3s. 6d., orchestra stalls 5s., and 10s. 6d., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can be given, without extra charge, except for Gala, which is 5s. and 10s. 6d. Children under ten years of age, accompanied by parents, admitted at half-price, except to Gala. Early doors, 1s. extra. Doors open one hour before each performance. Children may receive gratis seats. No standing room. Private boxes in advance. Omnibuses and a vast area absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. 6d. seats can be secured in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. Both Aeronaut and Model Exhibitions. Children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except to 1s. and 2s. seats.

TO PAY MR. HELBY'S EXPENSES.

A private meeting of members of the London School Board and others interested in the subject has been held in the Temple to endeavour to raise a fund towards paying the expenses entailed upon Mr. Helby, the chairman of the works Committee, by the libel action once stully brought against him by a contractor of whom he had spoken disparagingly. It is understood that Mr. Helby's total loss by the trial is nearly £1,000.

"HALF APES" AT THE ZOO.

The monkey house at the Zoo contains, among a number of "half-apes," as the Germans call the lemurs, a specimen of the woolly lemur, or avahi. The avahi is said to be slow in its movements, and to be torpid during the day time. Our specimen in London is very active in the reverse of torpid, and leaps about in the excitable manner of other lemurs; whether it has acquired the habit from its neighbours, or has been affected by the general rapidity of the metropolis, it is impossible to say.

THE MASSACRE OF RUSSIAN EXILES.

Mr. Kennan, author of the long series of articles on Siberia published in the *Century*, has received a letter confirming the alleged cold-blooded massacre of Russian exiles recently reported in our press. During Mr. Kennan's journeys in Siberia he secretly made many friends among the political exiles, and it is from one of these that he has received the letter referred to. It is written on a small piece of paper in characters so tiny as to be almost undecipherable without the aid of a microscope; nevertheless, it gives full details of the massacre, which agree with those cabled here on the authority of the London papers. The letter is supposed to have been secreted about the person of some sympathetic official, traveller, or merchant, and committed to the post on y when the Russian frontiers had been passed.

Lord Hastings has left England for Australia, on a visit to his brother-in-law, Lord Carrington, at Sydney. He proposes to return to England in May.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

HOUSES BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS.

SIX MEN KILLED, THIRTY INJURED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says a catastrophe causing serious loss of life and creating great alarm occurred at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Owing to a leakage in the main a quantity of natural gas exploded in a house situated at the corner of Wall-alley and Noble-alley. The streets were at the time crowded with people engaged in shopping and with workmen returning to their homes; and attracted by the ringing of the fire alarms, a large crowd soon gathered upon the scene. Suddenly a second explosion occurred in a brick edifice close by, a mass of debris and dust filling the air. The people fled terror-stricken, but not before six had been killed outright and thirty more or less seriously injured. The explosion appears to have been caused by an accumulation of gas in the cellar of the first house, where there was no natural gas pipe, but there was a leakage in the natural gas main in the locality, and the flame passed from the cellar of the first house to the other. Both the houses were shattered, but the roadway was not damaged.

A Central News telegram adds that a fire afterwards broke out among the ruins, and the fire engines added to the list of fatalities by dashing at full speed through the crowd. Many were knocked down and some severely hurt.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.

According to a well-informed London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, "the Opposition intend, as soon as Parliament meets, to raise the publication of the forged letters in the *Times* as a question of privilege. They believe that in that form it will be most difficult for the Government to meet it, and the question, as one of privilege, will take precedence of all others, including the debate on the Address. It is not certain that the Speaker will allow the subject to be raised in that form. It is of the essence of all matters of privilege that they should be taken notice of promptly and without delay, and the speaker may hold that as the question was not brought forward at the time the letters were proved to be forgeries it is too late now to do so as a point of privilege."

HOLLAND CANNOT DEFEND HER NEUTRALITY.

A Union telegram from Amsterdam says:—"The Minister of War has made an important statement. He declares that Holland is at present unequal to the task of defending her neutrality, and that therefore an immediate increase of the army is necessary.

THE MISSING VESSEL "ERIN."

No news has been received by the officials of the National Steamship Company in Liverpool, regarding their steamer *Erin*. At Holyhead, at nine o'clock this morning, there was a strong gale from the south-west.

THE MISSING MEN IN THE GLYNN PIT.

Several attempts were made yesterday to reach the five missing men in the Glynn pit, near Pontypool. The fire in the workings had, however, extended, and the roadway was driven back by the smoke clouds, without finding any trace of the unfortunate miners. Hope of their safety is now abandoned.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPENING THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The programme for the opening of the Forth Bridge by the Prince of Wales has been practically completed. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales, will arrive in Edinburgh on Monday evening, March 3, and will drive to the New Club, where he will stay during his visit. The directors and engineers of the Bridge will dine with the Royal party that evening. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses will goto the bridge about 11 A.M. by special train, and will cross to Inverkeithing. The train will then run back across the bridge, stopping at the north central girder, where the Prince will drive the last bolt which will complete the bridge. At the Inchgarvie cantilever the Royal party will descend by a lift to the steam launch, and will view the bridge from the water. They will reascend and continue the journey to the south side, where the bridge will be formally declared open. The party will dine in a pavilion at the works before leaving for London.

SUICIDE TO AVOID ARREST.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—George Lounsberry, the cashier of the New York Post Office, was recently removed from his post for political reasons by the new party in power. An examination of his books revealed the fact that there was a deficiency of thirty thousand dollars, and the defaulter, on learning that criminal proceedings were to be instituted against him, committed suicide to avoid arrest. He had previously been regarded as a model cashier and a man of high integrity. It is believed he had become involved in some speculations.

A COLONEL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Colonel McCalmont, while hunting with Lord Zetland with the Kildare Hounds, had a narrow escape. The Colonel's horse fell into a bog and rolled over his rider, who was extricated with difficulty, while it took eleven men to pull the horse out.

HERR MOST'S APPEAL REJECTED.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rejected the appeal of Herr Most for a revision of his sentence of a year's imprisonment for talking anarchy at a public meeting.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

A SUIT AGAINST THE EIFFEL TOWER COMPANY.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—Otis Brothers, the elevator manufacturers, are suing the Eiffel Tower Company for their "due share of the profits."

BAD NEWS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPRESS.

The condition of the Empress of Austria is still giving uneasiness to those about her. Her handsome face has sadly changed since her son's death. She dresses negligently, dines in solitude, and suffers from the deepest depression.

THE FATE OF DR. PETERS.

News has just reached Zanzibar by telegraph from Mombasa that Dr. Peters and his companions are alive and well but detained at a place called Subaki, awaiting stores to enable them to return to the coast.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Gladstone comes to 10, St. James's-square on Wednesday, and desires that letters should be addressed to him there. This intimation does not apply to birthday books, collecting books, cards, and manuscripts, which have been sent without permission in such enormous quantities that he is unable to accept any responsibility for their safety or return.

The Speaker of the House of Commons attended, as a distinguished stranger, the sitting of the Oxford Union on Thursday night, and was interested listener to a debate on the tithes question. Mr. Peel's eldest son is the president of the Union.

MR. BRADLAUGH HOME AGAIN.

A CHAT WITH "THE MEMBER FOR INDIA."

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, now more than ever "member for India" reached his home in St. John's-wood this morning, and in due course a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon him. In reply to anxious inquiries, Mr. Bradlaugh said that he felt immensely benefited by his trip—indeed, such an excursion was the only thing that would have done him good—but still he was not his old self; that although his troublesome leg was quite well, petty ailments still remained to remind him of his illness. The hon. member said that he was inexpressibly touched by the kindness of his reception which he thought pretty satisfactory to a man generally considered the most unpopular in this country. During the eight clear days that he was in India, Mr. Bradlaugh said that he was brought into contact with every phase of native opinion, and was convinced more than ever how ignorant Englishmen—including himself—are of questions which vitally affect our fellow countrymen in the East. "Indeed," said Mr. Bradlaugh, "callers came to see me as early as six o'clock and would insist upon waiting although I had not then even had my bath."

"What about the Congress, Mr. Bradlaugh? Were your impressions favourable?"

"It was a most marvellous sight. Delegates were there from all sides of India some having voluntarily travelled several thousands of miles. Their costumes were most curious and various. Some were dressed in white silk, looking for all the world like a snow-ball. The chimney-pot-hat is the ugliest fashion in the civilized world, perhaps, but the head-dress of the delegates from Scinde runs it close. It is like our silk hats, only of red and gold and half as high again, while on the top instead of at the base there is the brim like a crimson dinner plate. The Mahommedans sat apart, and were distinguished by their beards. It has been said that the Mahommedans kept aloof from the Congress. That is not true. There were more Mahommedans present this year than there were members of all sorts and conditions at the last Congress. It was true that some 300 Mahommedans held an opposition meeting, but no men of importance were present; and you can hardly compare this with the Congress at which there were over 2,000 delegates representing millions. Then it was said, erroneously, that the Parsees avoided the Congress. The *Times* alluded to an eminent literary Parsee holding aloof. As a matter of fact, he was too infirm to attend; but he waited upon me first thing, and presented me with some books. The chairman of the reception committee was a Parsee. It was also reported that the resolutions were passed out and dried. Now a subject committee, consisting of about eighty delegates chosen in open congress, first thrashed vexed questions out, and so smoothed matters for the congress, but the latter were allowed to put any hostile amendments. The delegates, with very few exceptions, all spoke English, and I think all understood it."

"Now, Mr. Bradlaugh?"

"I shall loyally obey the instructions of the Congress in bringing forward their bill in Parliament. The bill I drafted was first approved by the Madras folk, but was open to objection in that it involved fancy franchises, and rendered it possible for the elect to be deprived of their constituencies. The Congress, after considerable discussion decided by a majority that the system of election for the Legislative Councils should be by electoral colleges, instead of election by local boards, as I originally suggested. I was particularly struck with the loyalty manifested to British rule. The truth is government in India has always been that of force, and the natives generally recognise that they are better off now than at any time during the last 200 years. Not that great reforms are not needed, especially in connection with the land system."

As our representative rose to go, Mr. Bradlaugh showed him a list of thirty-eight presentations to himself, mostly in the form of silver articles, accompanied by addresses, suggesting there were yet more to follow. He added with a smile, "This is the first time that I have ever owned plate."

PHENOMENAL RISE IN THE BAROMETER.

The heavy south-westerly gale which commenced in London last evening, and has continued throughout the night and this morning, was preceded by a remarkable rise in the barometer. The figures, as taken at Hyde Park, show that the mercury in the twenty-four hours ending at nine o'clock yesterday morning had gone up from 28.80 in. to 29.73 in. This rapid variation is regarded by experts as quite phenomenal, and although the weather yesterday was calm, the indication was verified by the storm which followed. To-day the glass has fallen to 29.63, but the gale is still blowing though with less severity.

EMIN PASHA AND THE NATIVES.

Private intelligence regarding Emin Pasha is to the effect that he shows some repugnance to have others than natives near him. The only European who is now in constant communication with him is the surgeon who has replaced Dr. Parke, a German, who has been some time settled at Zanzibar.

THE BUTCHERY OF NEGRO PRISONERS IN CAROLINA.

For the recent butchery of negro prisoners at Barnwell, in South Carolina, no arrest has yet been made, and we have it on American authority that this is due to a paralysis of social cowardice in a State where "one fire-eater counts for a hundred law-abiding citizens." The Governor has apologised for not being able to offer more than two hundred dollars a head for the arrest of the guilty persons. This amount exhausts the fund at his disposal for such purposes. It appears that several of the butchered prisoners were not even *prima facie* criminals, but were detained as witnesses against others.

The Rev. B. Baring-Gould has met with an accident, and broken his arm.

Mr. Stanley declares that the *Figaro* interview published the other day is an invention.

The Pembroke Dock Liberal Association have adopted Mr. Egerton Allen of Tenby as the Liberal candidate for the borough at the next election.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to return to Windsor Castle about the 18th of next month.

Arrangements have been made for placing the troop ship *Malabar* in dock immediately after her arrival in Portsmouth.

It is proposed to build a suitable church for the Welsh in London, and the offertory in Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's on Sunday will be devoted to this end.

Great sorrow is felt at the early death of Mr. H. E. Kelsey, engineer of the C.M.S. Niger Mission, who went out in 1888 from St. James's, Holloway, and who died on January 2 of fever.

Mr. A. F. Godson, M.P. for Kidderminster, is unwell, and has found it necessary to postpone his annual address to his constituents, which had been fixed for February 6.

The Rev. S. A. Barnett is to deliver a lecture on "Pictures and Progress" to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 at the Christ Church Oxford Mission, 247, East India Dock road.

Mdme. Marie Roë has just completed the purchase of a large estate in the department of the Loire-Chateauneuf. The popular singer intends to invest the rest of her savings in house property in her native country.

The Rev. Charles Robert Gilbert, M.A., Clifton Green House, York, who was educated at Rugby School under Dr. Temple, has been appointed headmaster of the Coventry Grammar School.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Ker Gray, incumbent of St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, has been appointed by the vestry to the vacant lectureship of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow parish church.

It has been found necessary to postpone the conference between representatives of the Scotch and Welsh Home Rule movements, originally fixed to take place on February 4.

Lord Hartington is regaining strength rapidly. It will be some time, however, before he completely recovers from the effects of his late illness. In the course of a week or two Lord Hartington starts for the Mediterranean, and will visit Egypt, remaining abroad until Easter.

At an early date a conference will be held between the leaders of the two sections of the Unionist party. It is felt that the time has arrived for every constituency to be provided with a candidate in order to give him an opportunity of knowing and being known by those whom he aspires to represent.

A Primrose League Habitation, from which "Dunces" are to be courteously but rigorously excluded, was inaugurated last night, and it is to this apparently ungallant body members of the Bar and students of the law in sympathy with the Conservative party are forthwith to be invited to ally themselves.

The fund raised in the diocese of Oxford for the purchase of a pastoral staff for the Bishop Suffragan of Reading having materially exceeded the sum required, it has been decided to appropriate the surplus in the presentation to Dr. Randall of a portrait of himself.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 11th Middlesex (Railway) Volunteers took place in the Board Room, Euston Station, under the presidency of Sir William Charley, the honorary colonel. The awards were made by Mrs. Findlay, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Findlay.

The Charity Organisation Society has determined to ask some of the under-worked members of the Junior bar to come and assist its clients; and the Solicitor-General is to speak at a meeting in its favour at Lincoln's Inn Hall next Wednesday, at which Lord Justice Fry will preside; and the Chancery Bar will be asked to join committees in Clerkenwell, Holborn, and St. Giles's.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

ANXIETY EXPERIENCED AT LISBON.

A Union telegram from Lisbon says:—The situation in Portugal is not at all favourable. The King is ill, the Ministry pass from one crisis to another, the insubordination in the army increases alarmingly. The street riots in the capital have diminished, but the national movement in the provinces has increased in intensity and extent. The Chambers are prorogued, and their discontented members add to the agitation in the country. A great state of anxiety prevails.

RAISING FUNDS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

A crowded meeting was held at Lisbon on Thursday night, for the purpose of appointing a central committee to receive subscriptions to the National Defence Fund. The money is to be devoted to the building and purchase of men-of-war, ships' armour, weapons, and other material. It is needless to say that the patriots who were present surpassed themselves in the vigour and comprehensiveness of their attacks on Great Britain. A more practical feature of the meeting was the election of about 130 members of the committee, which includes the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon, members of the nobility, and bankers, merchants, and others of the better class.

Should the patriotic movement receive no countenance or active help from any of the European Powers, it is proposed (says the *Standard* correspondent) that Portugal should approach the United States with offers of an alliance, in exchange for special trading facilities at Portuguese ports in Africa. The notion that America will be induced to do all the fighting for Portugal by the offer of such privileges is characteristic.

Commercial transactions and connections with England continue to be broken off daily. The latest step of this kind has been taken by the Royal Railway Company, which has announced its intention of obtaining, for the future, its coal and material exclusively from the Continent.

MR. ARTHUR BURR'S LIBEL ACTION.

In the case of Arthur Burr *v.* the *Surrey Mirror*, a prosecution for libel, a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench to-day refused to grant a certiorari for the removal of the trial from the Central Criminal Court to the High Court of Justice.

In the same court to-day, before Baron Pollock and Justice Hawkins, Mr. Reid, Q.C. (with him Mr. R. S. Wright) appeared in support of a rule for a certiorari for the removal of an indictment for libel against Mr. Harry Marks of the *Financial News*, by Mr. Arthur Burr, the promoter of Bellagio, from the Old Bailey to the High Court of Justice. The prosecutor appeared by counsel, but did not oppose the rule. Their lordships, however, held that there was nothing in the case to warrant them in removing it from the Old Bailey. It was an ordinary case with regard to company promoting, with which City common juries were particularly well acquainted. The rule was, therefore, discharged.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Justice Manisty was suddenly seized with illness. The court was immediately adjourned, and the judge was carried into his private room. Two or three doctors were quickly in attendance, and it was stated that the cause of the sudden seizure was a stroke of paralysis, which affected the right side. It is doubtful, it is stated, if his lordship will ever be able to resume his judicial duties. Shortly after five o'clock there was a distinct improvement in the condition of the patient, and after a consultation between the medical men it was decided to remove him to his residence, 24A, Bryanston square. He was driven home in his private carriage shortly after seven o'clock. In reply to an inquiry last night it was reported that Mr. Justice Manisty was sleeping well and progressing favourably, and that the attack of paralysis was only slight.

The result of the illness of his lordship's residence this morning was a statement that he was in much the same state as he was in last night, and that consciousness had not fully returned.

THE TOOLE BANQUET.

The supper given to Mr. J. L. Toole by the Arundel Club previous to his departure for Australia was a great success. Among those present to do honour to the veteran comedian were Mr. Henry Irving, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Willard, Mr. Keeley Halswelle, Mr. Woolner, R.A., Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Jonas Levy, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Calmour, Mr. Pope, Q.C., Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Bram Stoker, and Mr. Wilfred Bendall. Mr. Joseph Knight occupied the chair, and in felicitous terms proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and Mr. Toole responded in a most humorous speech, and feelingly spoke of his long connection with the club, and the delight he had always given him to be up each year—especially late. Songs and recitations were contributed by Mr. Ben Davis, Mr. Willard, Mr. Tree, and others.

When Mr. Toole is entertained at the Hôtel Métropole on the day after the opening of Parliament, he will be presented with an album containing cabinet photographs, with autographs, of all members of the Central Committee. Mr. Keeley Halswelle has designed the dinner ticket, which embodies a very happy thought—a charming sketch of Mr. Toole parting the curtain entering the stage, in his well known "Paul Pry" costume, with hat in hand, umbrella under arm, horn-bound eyeglass on his nose, and the familiar inquiry, "Hope I don't intrude?" Mr. Harry Furniss has undertaken to illustrate the menu card.

A DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN WEST KENSINGTON.

Considerable alarm has been caused in the comparatively new district of West Kensington by an epidemic of diphtheria prevailing in certain portions of the locality, caused, it is supposed, principally by defective drainage. A number of cases have been admitted to the hospital, and it is stated that two have already ended fatally. Last summer a milder form of the malady existed in Kensington proper, but it very soon disappeared. The present phase appears to be more acute, and the attention of the authorities has been called to the subject in order that prompt measures may be taken by the sanitary inspectors.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND SEBASTOPOL.

The Russian Navy Department has now decided to very considerably enlarge the port and arsenal of Sebastopol, adding to the already strong fortifications a sufficient force of troops to render it an absolutely impregnable naval arsenal. In furtherance of these designs, the harbour of Sebastopol itself will be closed to all merchant ships, which will be accommodated in docks constructed for them further up the estuary under the heights of Inkermann.

THE LADIES' RACE ROUND THE WORLD.

The journalistic globe-trotter, Miss Bly, is making good progress across the Continent, despite snowblocks and blizzards. If all goes well she may arrive at New York to-day, seventy-two days and a few hours after starting from that city. In the event she would beat her rival, Miss Bisland, by about a day, unless the Cunarder *Bothnia* should make the passage in seven days, which is not probable considering the weather now prevailing in the Atlantic.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY.

All lovers of objects of antiquity will be delighted to hear of Sir John Lubbock's proposal which will come before the London County Council next Tuesday, to the effect that any objects of antiquity which may be found in excavations carried on by the Council shall be preserved and either sent to the British Museum or reserved for a special municipal collection. In view of the great works which will, in due time proceed from the Council, it is not unlikely many curios will be brought to light of more than passing interest.

THE DOCKERS' DIFFCULTY AT HAY'S WHARF.

A meeting was held yesterday, at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street, to consider the existing labour difficulty at Hay's Wharf. The meeting was largely attended by the wharfingers and warehouse-keepers of the Port of London and the Short Sea Traders' Association, and representatives of the dock companies attended by request. Mr. W. E. Hubbard was in the chair. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting declares its intention to adhere strictly to the agreement of September 14 last, and to resist to the utmost any attempt to vary its terms and conditions."

Lord Randolph Churchill leaves London to-day for Cannes.

Mrs. Alexander Ireland lectures at Toynbee Hall to-night on "Jane Welsh Carlyle," and to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the same place on "Robert Browning."

A society is being established in London the aim of which is to assist the Russian reformers—not the Nihilists of course—in bringing into existence a constitutional regime.

A Transvaal Mining Exhibition is spoken of in the City, to be held in London during the present year. In addition to illustrating the features of the country by views and maps, it is intended to demonstrate the method of gold production.

THE ARREST OF THE "JUBILEE PLUNGER."

MR. BENZON SAID TO BE STILL IN CUSTODY.

Telegraphing last night from Nice the correspondent of the *Standard* says:—Mr. Ernest Benzon is still detained in custody on a charge of having attempted to pass a cheque for £1,000, bearing the imitated signature of Captain Hargreaves, an English gentleman well known in yachting circles, and who frequently cruises in the Mediterranean. Mr. Benzon has been making himself conspicuous on the Riviera for some time, especially at Monte Carlo, where he has been in frequent attendance at the gaming rooms. He had presented several cheques with the same signature of values from one hundred to five hundred pounds, at the Nice branch of the Crédit Lyonnais, and the money had been advanced after telegraphing to London. But before the cheques in question had been sent away Benzon reclaimed them and repaid the amounts.

On the 17th inst. he presented a cheque of the value of £1,000, which was also paid; but, on telegraphic inquiries being made from the London bankers, the cheque was found to be a forgery, and the Crédit Lyonnais ordered Benzon's arrest. Meanwhile, Benzon had spent most of his remaining cash in paying off some betting debts. He was arrested at the Cercle de la Méditerranée, as he returned from the Nice races on Tuesday evening, and he has been in prison since that time.

When interrogated by the Juge d'Instruction he admitted his offence, saying he wanted money very badly to pay his debts. Captain Hargreaves has decided not to prosecute. The cheque, in fact, has never been presented at his bank, and the Crédit Lyonnais, who still hold it, inform me that if a thousand pounds is paid by Benzon's friends they also will let the affair drop. The Procureur of the Republic in Nice is equally lenient, and as soon as the money is forthcoming, in all probability Benzon will be released.

Several English gentlemen on the Riviera, including a well-known member of Parliament, have been asked to advance the money, but they have refused. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the trustees of Benzon's private fortune in London. They have met, but have come to no decision. Until they agree to pay, or other friends advance the money, Benzon will be kept in custody. He is kept on prison fare, with the exception of one meal a day, which he is allowed to take from his servant at ten o'clock in the morning.

A representative of Mr. Benzon's trustees is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

SOCIALISM AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

At the National Liberal Club last night Mr. Ernest Bax championed the Socialistic propaganda in opposition to Individualism (subject of a previous lecture). "The Outcome of Socialism" was rather a misnomer, for the greater part of the address was devoted to an account of the growth of discontent from feudal times. Present-day Liberalism was at variance with Communism (the lecturer said) in that it protected individual property rather than abolished the benefit of the collective community; the Liberal party in fact owed its very existence to the malcontents who originally broke from their lords and became small propertyholders themselves. Mr. Bax argued that Socialism would extend a real freedom to citizens, who now possessed but a formal freedom, dependent on and only recognized with accompanying property. In the former lecture it was stated that "liberty and property were inseparable." Granted. Then present-day liberty was only possessed by the privileged few who owned property. Opponents charged Socialists with forcing coercion on individuals, but surely competition imposed harsher terms, and how many men of to-day worked, slept, and followed the daily routine without being coerced in some manner; while the lecturer claimed that Communism would reduce the evil of coercion to a minimum.

MR. JOHN BURNS'S ATTACK ON MR. STANLEY.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Mr. Burns's statement before the London County Council needs no refutation, but the following particulars of the only four executions during the three years of the Stanley expedition are interesting: Two Zanzibaris, for selling rifles and ammunition to slave-raiders against whom they were fighting; one Soudanese, for the deliberate and unprovoked murder of a friendly native and for wounding two others with a rifle shot while they were engaged in amicable barter with the camp; and one of Emin Pasha's men, for revolt, stealing rifles, and absconding with twelve women.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

The medals and funds to be given at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society on February 21 have been awarded by the council as follows:—The Wollaston Medal to Professor William Crawford Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S.; the Murchison Medal to Professor Edward Hull, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S.; and the Lyell Medal to Professor Thomas Rupert Jones, F.R.S. The balance of the Wollaston Fund is given to Mr. W. E. A. Ussher, of the Geological Survey of England; that of the Murchison Fund to Mr. Edward Wethered; that of the Lyell Fund to Mr. C. Davies Sherborn; and a portion of the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Mr. William Jerome Harrison.

SIR JAMES D. LINTON ON THE TEACHING OF DRAWING.

Sir James D. Linton, President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours, took the chair last evening at the annual meeting of the drawing society which has been formed for the purpose of encouraging the teaching of drawing in schools. As the chairman remarked, when drawing was mentioned it was immediately connected in the mind with the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture; but the object of the society was to promote the study of drawing as a discipline in observation. That was most important in regard to manufacturers, and to have a knowledge of drawing was really to have acquired a new language, and one of the most useful which could be learned.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

A Dalziel's telegram from Washington says:—The secretary of the United States Treasury has written a letter opposing the scheme to give up the Alaska seal fisheries and retain the management in the Government's hands.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN'S REPORT.

The receipts of the London and South Western Railway increased last half by £94,118, due chiefly to a general improvement of trade throughout the country. The revenue expenditure increased by £44,181, due to the additional train mileage necessitated by the increased traffic—and to the advance in prices of coal, iron and other materials. The rate of expenditure is 50.72 per cent. of the receipts at December, 1889, as compared with 51.24 at December, 1888. The company take power in their bill before Parliament to divide the ordinary stock into preferred and deferred, the stock being duplicated instead of subdivided. The directors take power to consolidate the debenture stocks also, proposing in the first instance only to deal with the 3½ and the 3 per cent. stock. Holders of the former will receive such an amount of the latter as will yield the same interest. The holders will benefit from consolidation by increased market value.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Edward L. Bowman, for many years vicar of Alston-with-Garrigill, formerly of the diocese of Durham, and latterly in that of Newcastle, was found dead in bed at Wetheral, near Carlisle, yesterday. When the united fleets attacked Sebastopol he was inactive service. In the following year he was present at the taking of Kertch and Kinburn. He received the Crimean medal, the Sebastopol clasp, and a Turkish medal for his services. He joined the *Shannon* after the Crimean War, and sailed for China and the East Indies in 1857, and from August of that year until August, 1858, he was up the country with the *Shannon's* Naval Brigade, under Captain Sir William Peel, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the capture of Furrekabad, the battle of Kalee Nuddee, and the capture at Lucknow. For his services in the Indian Mutiny he was awarded the Indian medal with two clasps—one for the relief of Lucknow. He served with the Channe squadron in Algiers in 1859; in the *Nile*, under Admiral Sir A. Milne, on the North American and West Indian stations in 1860-4; in the *Trafalgar*, at Queenserry, N.B., 1864-7; in the *Duncan*, 1868; again in the *Trafalgar*, in Lough Swilly, 1869; and in the *Caledonian*, at Rock Ferry, in 1874-5.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

S. England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly to westerly winds, strong and squally; showery, mild-moderating and becoming quiet.

Sun Rises 7h. 51m. ,, Sets 4h. 31m.
Moon—First, 5th. 9 29m.
47th, 8h. 13m. Aft.

Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 25, 1890.—Misty and wet; mild wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI *and* ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS QUIET AND DULL.—LIMITED BUSINESS.—LITTLE FEATURE.

There is again a good demand for money in the open market at rates gentually ranging from 5/8 to 6 per cent. The discount rate for three months bank paper is again quoted 1½ per cent, but business is accepted at a trifle below that figure. Great hopes are entertained that the re-shipment of gold from Russia, and the non-renewal of Treasury bills falling due at the end of next week will do much to assist the open market, but it must be borne in mind that the revenue collections will still go on at a rapid rate, and only temporary ease can be looked for, unless the bank rate is more effective than it has hitherto been in attracting gold.

Hardly anything is being done in Stock Exchange quarters, and where in many instances remain stationary. Consols and other Home Government Funds are quiet and unaltered; while in the English Railway market, apart from some further selling of Brighton Deferred, business is almost at a standstill. Foreign Stocks, too, are neglected, and present no feature of interest. American Railroads are distinctly harder, the principal advance being in Northern Pacific Preference. It is stated that the lease of the Wisconsin Central Railway to this company is practically assured, although the directors of the two railways are still engaged in perfecting the contracts required to put the compact into complete shape. Advices from the other side also state that the opposition to Corbin claim that they hold 138,000 shares in the Philadelphia and Reading, exclusive of proxies. They have cabled to London that at the annual meeting an effort will be made to have Corbin's election as president declared invalid, on the ground that a voting trustee has no right to accept the presidency. Should the court so decide, Corbin will have to resign one or other of his offices. Trunks and Mexican Railways are quiet.

The *Statist* is writing on the monetary situation says:—"It is reported that the Argentine Government has concluded a new loan, or has sold a railway for a large sum, and at all events gold is sorely needed in the Argentine Republic, where not merely the metal, but even paper itself is, as has been pointed out, almost unprocurable. Even at Buenos Ayres borrowers in the best credit are paying 60 per cent. per annum. Then again, gold is sure to go to South Africa and India, and it is very likely to go both to Paris and Berlin. On the other hand, it seems reasonably certain that the gold coming from St. Petersburg will not remain here very long.

According to advices from Berlin, forged telegrams have been sent to several banking houses at that centre from various places—Brussels, Paris, Cologne, &c., ordering the buying up of certain mining shares. An inquiry into the matter is on foot.

It is announced in our advertising columns that the prospectuses of the Glass Bottle Industries (Limited) will be ready on Tuesday next. The share capital is £600,000, divided into 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (of which 75,000 will be offered for subscription) and 400,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each. Subscriptions will also be invited for £350,000 of five per cent. debentures.

The South African Trust and Finance Company (Limited) is formed with a capital of £250,000 in shares of £5 each, of which 300 are founders shares. A first issue of 300,000 shares is now announced. The trust is established to deal mainly with South African land, mining and other securities in the same manner and on the same lines as other financial and trust companies. It is stated that the founders have guaranteed the subscription at par of £250,000 of the capital, but in al otment "no preference" will be given to the ordinary shares thus guaranteed. The founders may allow preliminary expenses of formation of the company down to the first allotment of shares, except the Government duty payable on registration. "No promotion money," it is stated, "has been or will be paid." The founders' shares receive no dividend in any year until the ordinary shares have received 10 per cent. dividend for that year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm, with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures opened at half a point down, but they are now half a point higher than last night.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* North Western ⅛. *Receded:* Brighton Deferred ⅛ Hull and Barnsley ⅛, Chatham Ordinary and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) ½; *Receded:* Peruvian 1870, Portuguese, and Spanish ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Northern Pacific Preference 1, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Lake Shore ⅜, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛, Central Pacific, Denver Preference, Pennsylvania shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ¼, Atlantic Firsts and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛, and Canadian Pacific ⅛. *Lower:* Nitrate shares ⅛, and Mexican Ordinary ⅜.

MINES.—*Improved:* Rio Tinto ⅛. *Receded:* Suez Canal ⅛, Mason and Barry and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Receded:* Primitiva Nitrate ⅛.

The following are this day's closing prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Cha. Preference ...	107¾	¼
Consols (2½) money	97⅝	⅛	North Western ...	27½	⅝
Do acct	97⅝	7/16	South Western ...	124½	½
Do 2¾ ...	89⅝	103	Manchester & ...	94	½
4½ per Cent ...	99⅝	⅝	Do. A ...	81	⅝
Local Loan Stock	103⅝	⅜	Met. Consolidated	77½	⅜
India 3½ per Cent.	101	⅛	Do. District ...	30½	⅛
Do. 4½ ... Ra	71⅛	2⅛	Midland ...	143½	⅝
Egyptian Gar. ...	101½	⅜	North British Pre	77½	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 4	118¼	⅛	Do. Def. ...	44½	⅛
Do. 3 ... Sterl	98⅛	⅛	North Eastern ...	164	½
Birmingham Cpn. St.	113	11	North Stafford ...	112	¼
Liverpool ...	112¾	⅛	South Eastern ...	129	31
			Do. Deferred ...	103½	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Tait Vale, 4½ ...	97	33
Argent. 4½ pc. 1133	85¾	⅛			
Do. 5 pc. Scrip	9	⅛	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Treasury ...	94	⅝	Canada Pacific ...	73½	⅛
Austrian Gold ...	93	⅝	Can. Pacific 5 pc.	103½	⅛
Do. Silver ...	77½	⅜	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71½	⅛
Braz. Scrip 5 pc.	11	77	Denver & R. Grande	16½	17½
Do. part paid ...	9¼	8⅝	Do. Pref. ...	51½	⅛
B. Ayres 6 pc. ...	103½	1½	Illinois Shares ...	122	3
Do. Cedulas 1 ...	11¼	2¾	Lake Shore ...	203	½
Chilian 4½ c. 1188	103	2	Ohio & Mississipi	23½	⅜
Costa Rica A ...	90	2	Leonard Nash. ...	83½	⅜
Do. B ...	88	90	Mexican Cent. 4 ...	19¾	⅛
Egyp. State Dom	95½	⅜	Mex. Nat. & Texas	10½	11
Do. Unified ...	95½	⅜	N.Y. Cen. Shares	103	⅜
Do. Pre-emptive ...	105½	⅜	New York Ontario	13½	⅜
Do. Da. 5a Serials	85½	⅛	Erie Shares ...	27½	⅜
French 5 pc. Rnte	100½	7	Do. Sec. Mort. ...	103¾	4
Do. 4½ pc. Rnte	103½	6	Nor. & W. West. Pre	62½	3½
Greek 4 pc. 1111 ...	71½	8	N.Y.P. & O. Com.	34½	⅜
Hung. Gold Rentes	86½	7¼	North Pacific Pre.	77¾	¾
Italian 5 pc. ...	96¾	⅛	Pennsylvania 5a.	55	⅜
Mexican 6 pc. 1888	91	⅛	Phila. Read. 5a. ...	17½	20½
Peruvian 5 pc. ...	15½	17½	Rio Preferred ...	71	½
Portuguese ...	22	⅜	Union Pacific 5 ...	60	⅜
Portuguese 4 pc.	15¾	⅜	Wabash Pre. 6 per c	58½	⅜
Russian 4 pc. 1133	93	⅜	Do. Gen. Mort. ...	43½	⅛
Spanish 4 pc. ...	72¾	⅛	Grand Trunk 2nd ...	13¼	⅛
Turkish 1 per c. ...	23	4	Do. First Pref. ...	74½	⅜
Series A ...	39½	40⅜	Do. Second Pref	49½	⅜
Series B ...	23½	⅛	Do. Third Pref ...	27½	⅜
Series D ...	17 9/16	11/16	Do. Guaranteed ...	73¾	6½
6 pc. 1888 ...	91½	3	Mexican Ordinary	35½	⅛
4 pc. Defiances ...	10½	⅛	Do. First Pref.	114½	⅜
4 pc. Priority ...	93	7	Do. Second Pref.	83½	⅜
Uruguay Unified ...	71½	8¼	Leonard & Venet	123½	5/16
Virginia Funded ...	41	⅜	Nitrate Railway ...	17¼	⅜
Do. 6 pc. ...	106½	7¼			
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			**BANKS.**		
Caledonian ...	121⅜	6¼	Alliance Bank ...	151	15½
Great Eastern ...	82¾	⅜	City Bank ...	22¼	3½
Great Northern ...	128	⅜	Consolidated Bank	9	⅜
Ditto A ...	123½	9½	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
Great Western ...	166½	⅞	London and Country	91	4
Hulland Barnsley	37½	⅜	Union of London ...	42	⅛
Lancashire & York	141	5	London and Mid. ...	14	5
Brighton Deferred	118	80	London Joint Stock	41	2
Brighton A ...	167¼	⅛	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	57	9
Chatham (Ordinary)	21½	2	Stand. Bnk. S. Afrca	69¼	1½

MINES.					
Indian Consolidated	3	4½			
Mysores ...	5 3/16	3/16			
Oorsquam ...	3	¼			
Cape Copper ...	2½	⅛			
Namaqua ...	2½	⅛			
Rio Tinto ...	69¾	⅝			
Rio Tinto ...	16½	⅝			
Montana Explorers	1 1/16	3/16			
Bellerophon Nitrate	10¼	⅛			
Sa Nitrate Expan	15	⅛			
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES					
Anglo-American ...	10½	13½			
Do. Pref. ...	19	0			
Brazilian Submarine	3½	⅜			
Direct Unit. States	20½	⅛			
Eastern ...	13¾	13½			
Direct Spanish ...	13¾	14			
National Telephone	1½	70			
Globe Telegraph ...	6½	⅛			
TRAMWAYS, ETC.					
London Gen. Omnibus	13½	15			
London Street ...	14	13			
Metropolitan Tramways	114½	16½			
North Metropolitan	143	48			
WATERWORKS.					
Chelsea Waterworks	6	8			
East London ...	211	14			
Grand Junction ...	125	38			
Kent ...	171	81			
Lambeth ...	140	6			
New River, New ...	152	70			
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	120	70			
W. Middlesex ...	141	5			
GAS & ELECTRICITY.					
Gaslight & Coke A	243	50			
Imp. Continental ...	113	14			
South Metro. A ...	333	5			
Do. B ...	231	5			
Do. C ...	243	50			
London Electric ...	3½	¼			
Metropolitan ...	178	80			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Allsopp ...	8½	⅜			
Guinness and Co. ...	257½	62½			
Hotchkiss ...	7½	⅜			
Hungarian Land ...	13	14			
Spra's Patent ...	8½	⅜			
Liverpool Nitrate ...	1½	15			
Primitiva Nitrate ...	16	17			
Salt Union Shares	14	13			
P. and O. Sn. Def.	112	17			
Royal Mail Steam ...	73	6			
Nat. Discount Co.	14	⅜			
Hudson's Bay ...	13½	14			
Suez Canal ...	91¾	⅜			
Ex. and Wid. Dase	17	23			
London and Hse.	33	8			

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Fell's Asbestos ...	13⅝	16	Oceana Land ...	12⅞	⅝
San Jorge ...	8½	6	Queensland Land ...	4⅝	⅜
Tarapaca Water ...	10¾	11	Transvaal Land ...	4⅝	5/16
City and Suburban ...	9¼	10	G. F. of S. Africa ...	5¼	⅞
Jumper Gold ...	⅛	⅜	Exploring Co. ...	18	19
Jubilee ...	5⅛	⅜	Rhodesia Exploration	4⅝	5/16
Salisbury ...	13¼	11¼	Southern Land ...	4⅝	5/16
Rixby ...	11/16	3/16	Eastman's Ordinary	11¼	13
Lisbon Bonds ...	83	83	Elmore's Copper ...	7½	⅞

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—BOVILL.—At 22, Redcliffe-gardens, on the 22nd inst., Henry Howard, fifth son of the late William John and Lavinia Anne Bovill, aged thirty-three.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

SATURDAY MORNING.

The public will very soon have the opportunity of visiting the British Museum in the evening and examining its treasures under a better light than usually prevails at mid-day. Messrs. Siemens has completed the electric light installation, and invitations are out for a private view on Tuesday next. Both arc and incandescent lamps are used, the former in the Assyrian and Egyptian galleries, and generally where large objects are exhibited, and the latter in the ethnological gallery and bronze and vase rooms. The beauty of many of the exhibits is brought out in a way that has never been possible under the old conditions, but the new light also demonstrated the need for a free use of the broom, which had not previously been suspected.

***

Frequenters of the reading room would have been glad had the trustees seen their way to replace the great arc lights with small glow lamps, for the constant flicker is most annoying to the eyes. It would require, however, as many as five hundred incandescent lamps to give the requisite amount of light, and that would mean a considerable addition to the cost. It is possible by careful attention to the machinery and apparatus to reduce the movement of the light to a minimum, and no doubt the trustees will do their best to secure that object.

***

Everything which has for its object the popularising of our National Galleries and Museums is worthy of commendation. I am glad, therefore, to hear that Mr. Louis Fagan, of the British Museum, is about to deliver, at the Steinway Hall, a course of Three Popular Illustrated Lectures on "The Treasures of the British Museum." The lectures, which are illustrated by 170 photographs exhibited by oxy-hydrogen light, have already been given with success in several provincial towns. In London, where the Museum will a fortnight hence be open in the evenings, the lectures should be still better attended, as they will afford the best of introductions to an appreciative study of the collections on the spot. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Fagan, whose address is 15, Montague-place, Bloomsbury. The first lecture is on February 13, at 8 P.M.

***

Sir Charles Russell will, of course, lead for Mr. Parnell in his suit against the *Times*, which comes off early next month, and his *fidus Achates*, Mr. Asquith, will be his junior. The real man behind both these barristers is Mr. George Lewis, who throughout the whole case has sacrificed everything else to make success secure.

***

The New York papers contain a good deal of curious information about the machinations of men whom they allege to be agents of the *Times* who are now in America endeavouring to procure witnesses against Mr. Parnell. An exchange to hand this morning says :—

It was known as early as the beginning of December that some new movement was on foot against Mr. Parnell, the nature of which, however, was not then known. That agents of the London *Times* were endeavouring to get men who would either commit perjury or produce some kind of documentary evidence, forged or otherwise, against Mr. Parnell, and that they would be required to be in London about December 15, was well known, and now it is evident that they were wanted in the O'Shea case.

But what has the *Times* or its agents to do with the O'Shea case, and why should the *Times* offer £20,000 to Sheridan to take the stand at this late hour of the day against Mr. Parnell?

***

The Anti-Tobacco League will not relish Dr. Symes Thompson's last lecture on the influenza. He did not go so far as to say that tobacco-smoking would prevent seizure, yet those who did smoke had, he said, been less liable to attack, which, after all, is as much as can be said even for quinine.

***

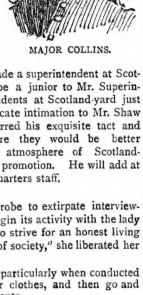
The following story about Carlyle's visit to the Empress Augusta at the German Embassy, which the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent tells this morning, is not well invented :—

The highly unconventional character of Carlyle's dress on the occasion of his interview with the German Empress not a little astonished the courtiers who witnessed it, and the stem of his pipe was seen protruding from his coat pocket.

The "unconventional dress" is likely enough ; but as for "the stem of the pipe," it is utterly improbable. Carlyle smoked a long clay pipe, and it is a libel on him to suppose that he would have gone with Mr. Froude to call on the Empress with a "churchwarden" sticking out of his pocket.

***

Major Collins, of the Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, has been second in command at the Gordon Home since the "Camp" was first started—indeed, he retired from the Active list in order to undertake the onerous duties of the post. The major is a stalwart soldier, who is officially stated to be fifty-two, but who looks and feels like forty-five. He is emphatically the right man in the right place. His frank and kindly manner tempts a stranger to shake hands with him like an old friend every half-hour, and its good effect on the boys cannot be over-estimated. His policy is kindness combined with firmness ; and he asserts that there is nothing that cannot be done with them under such treatment.



MAJOR COLLINS.

***

I hear that Mr. Inspector Butcher is to be made a superintendent at Scotland-yard, and that it is to be his enviable lot to be a junior to Mr. Superintendent Shaw. They have so many superintendents at Scotland-yard just now that I regard this new appointment as a delicate intimation to Mr. Shaw that Mr. Monro thinks it is about time he transferred his exquisite tact and his delicate good feeling to a sphere where they would be better appreciated than in the rude and vulgar atmosphere of Scotland-yard. Mr. Butcher may be congratulated on his promotion. He will add at once to the efficiency and showiness of the headquarters staff.

***

When M. Pasteur procures the necessary microbe to extirpate interviewing, Mrs. Brown Potter will insist that it should begin its activity with the lady interviewer. Just before starting for Australia "to strive for an honest living rather than be a party to the general wickedness of society," she liberated her soul to an American visitor. She said :—

She was sick and disgusted with interviewing, particularly when conducted by women, as they made it a pretext to look at her clothes, and then go and write offensive articles about her most secret garments.

Who is the culprit? Mrs. Brown Potter was interviewed once for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but not by a woman, nor was anything said about her garments.

***

Daniel O'Connell's bank, although a partially forgotten institution, is now a very flourishing concern. Ninety nine out of every one hundred persons who read the report of the meeting, held at 13, Old Broad-street, yesterday, will be unaware of the fact that the financial institution which now is the trustee of upwards of £3,000,000 of British and Irish investments, and is well able to pay a dividend of 9 per cent. to its shareholders, owes its foundation to the great Repealer and Liberator.

***

The Marquis of Ripon had a worthy host during his visit to Westmoreland. Mr. Swinglehurst, of Hincaster House, Milnthorpe, is a Radical of the Radicals, and a very ripe specimen of the order too. He began life, according to his own authority, as a "Kendal weaver boy;" next he was secretary to the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. When he relinquished that he sought fortune in South America ; and a fortune came back with him. So he was able to settle down in his native country and do good. In his modest way he has helped unceasingly the cause of freedom and of education. He is fond of books and pictures ; and, despite his self-made power, has always been tolerant to the north country squire.

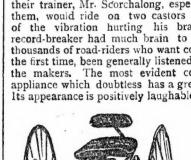
CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—9, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

MACHINES OF THE YEAR AT THE STANLEY SHOW.

THE CRITICISMS OF AN EXPERT.

Year by year, not only does the number of exhibitors at the Stanley Show, which opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace, increase, but the number of individual exhibits grows enormously. But this enormous growth is in one way a great drawback to the show, as many of the makers place machines on their stands which only differ in the curve of a handle bar, the form of a saddle, or the colour of the enamel. The consequence is, the ordinary visitor to the show gathers scarcely any ideas on the subject of the year's improvements in cycles, and before he has trampled up and down the aisles he is sick of the whole affair. In fact, the Stanley Show is no longer an exhibition, but a huge shop, which you can no more thoroughly examine than you can Whiteley's.

There are scarcely any novelties ; in fact, I think there are only one or two, though there may be more hidden away somewhere. A few years ago beauty of design and excellence of finish were confined to a few large firms and one or two small ones—notably Robinson and Price. This year it would be almost invidious to mention any one, so universal has become the feeling for grace of line, beauty of finish, compactness and general utility displayed. But one cannot help calling special attention in these respects to the work of Starley Brothers, of St. John's Works, Coventry. This firm, the makers of the "Psycho" cycles, turned out until recently probably the most clumsy looking machines in England ; their work this year is in every way equal to that of any firm in the show. The light, double-diamond frame, introduced I believe a year or so ago by Humbers, has been almost universally copied. In the case of W. J. Cox, of Brentford, Middlesex, the greatest improvement has been made in this design. But every maker has more or less improved on his old patterns ; and this is mainly, save in one direction, all that has been done. The single new line of improvement that has been taken up is in anti-vibration. For years Dr. Richardson and other medical authorities have held that it is not the enormous distance which can be covered in a day by the average cyclist which fatigues him, produces sickness and nervousness, and at times compels him to give up the sport altogether, but the unpleasant vibration caused by driving a perfectly rigid light machine along the roads. On the other hand, the makers have always told us, when we complained of this, that their trainer, Mr. Scorchalong, especially retained to make their records for them, would ride on two castors and an old gaspipe and never complain of the vibration hurting his brain. No one ever imagined that a record-breaker had much brain to be affected. But the voice of the thousands of road-riders who want comfort and speed too has this year, for the first time, been generally listened to ; and a very good thing it will be for the makers. The most evident contrivance for anti-vibration shown—an appliance which doubtless has a great future before it is the pneumatic tyre. Its appearance is positively laughable ; the spokes of the machines—it may be



A HAND TRICYCLE. (Singer).

A REAL NON-VIBRATOR. (Pneumatic Tyre Co.)

applied to any sort of cycle—seem to be embedded in enormous sections of grey garden hose, and this is more or less a fact. One side of the hose has an almost flat steel rim, in which the spokes are inserted in the usual way, and the hose or tyre is composed of rubber, linen, and, I think, canvas. The whole is inflated by a football blower, and as, of course, the tyre does not receive any such sudden shocks as the football gets, it very seldom needs re-charging with air ; at any rate, this can very easily be done with the blower supplied. For tricycles, I believe, the invention is generally acknowledged to be an enormous success. It gives to a light tricycle the appearance of a steam roller ; but it utterly annihilates vibration, and is said, owing to this and the fact that the tyre seems to slip along over the road, to enable the rider to get on two or three miles faster than on any other form of cycle. Applied to bicycles, however, it does not seem to be a success, as on wet greasy roads, just where it is wanted, it is said to slip most frightfully. However, the makers claim that they will be able to overcome this; and I suppose riders will have to overcome their dislike to its appearance, and the jeers of the 'Arries, who will now be supplied with a new subject for their wit.

Hillman, Herbert, and Cooper have added very large solid rubber tyres of the best quality to many light framed machines, and claim that they will produce the same result. The other manner of lessening vibration was solved some time ago by the makers of the Whippet and other machines. But not only were these machines heavy, but nearly all had a heavy, ungraceful appearance. This year the simplest devices that have been brought out are those by Rudge, the Coventry Machinists' Company, and Samuels and Co., of Amsterdam. The front and back forks of the safeties and tricycles of the two latter firms are attached to suspension or compression springs, and theoretically they appear to be satisfactory ; how these theories work out I hope to be able to state before long, as I have been promised machines for trial. The Coventry Machinists also show a tricycle which is capable not only of up and down, but of lateral movement, and which must be ridden like a bicycle; the idea is very ingenious. Humbers and the Quadrant people have made great changes in saddle springs. Rudge's and Marriott and Cooper's tandem safeties seem to me far away the best in this show. The safety bicycle shown by Ellis and Co., in which the handle bars, in appearance more like those of an old side-steering, twist round directly from back to front in a V shape to the rider's hands, merely connected with the steering bar by side arms, is the greatest departure in construction, and may revolutionise the steering of safeties. Mr. Sidney Lee shows a quadri-cycle for a single rider, which is very neat and compact. And Mr. Hall, a much more practical and very graceful form of his water cycle, built somewhat on the lines of a canoe with side wheels. The only notable display of military cycles is that of Hillman, Herbert, and Cooper, who show a tricycle built for Major Edye, fitted with convenient rests for notebooks, sketch-blocks, and compasses—and, in fact, generally ready for field work ; and a safety to carry a gun and sabre, ammunition, and kit. Altogether, for the cyclist—and who is not one now?—the show is well worth seeing. C. T. C.

A ROAD SCULLING TRICYCLE. (Rudge.)

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE WORKPEOPLE.

The Bishop of Exeter is "visiting" his diocese after a new pattern. He is now (the *Record* says) conducting what might almost be called a Mission in the Three Towns. To survey the parochial machinery, to preach in the churches, and personally to cheer the incumbents and their workers is not enough. He is passing from factory to factory, greeting the men, and addressing meetings gathered on the spot.

A "DAILY CHRONICLE" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

It is stated that Mr Edward Lloyd, the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, has converted his whole business, which also includes *Lloyd's Weekly News* and extensive paper mills at Bow, into a limited liability company. The capital is £250,000, in shares of £100 each, and the subscribers are exclusively members of Mr. Lloyd's family. It is not in any sense the floating of a public company, but simply a convenient method of settling family interests. The articles of association constitute Mr. Edward Lloyd editor during life, and upon his death his son Frank Lloyd is appointed his successor. The designation of the new company is "Edward Lloyd (Limited)."

The Dowager Countess Cairns is slowly recovering from her severe attack of influenza, but is still confined to bed. The Hon. Herbert Cairns, though still unable to leave Newcastle, hopes to arrive at Bournemouth next week.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SACRIFICED IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

PATHETIC PARTICULARS OF FATHER PERRY'S END.

Some very interesting details of the sad circumstances of the recent death of Father Perry are given in to-day's issue of the *Tablet* :—

The *Comus* man-of-war, Captain Atkinson, left Barbadoes on December 2 with the Rev. Father Perry on board for his expedition to the Isles de Salut, near Cayenne. They arrived on the 7th. During the voyage the weather was very rough, and Father Perry suffered very badly from sea-sickness. He was much done up on arrival, but, without any rest, landed the same evening to view the site and introduce himself to the authorities.

On the following Sunday, the 8th, he preached in French in the church, and again on the 15th. He took up his quarters in the hospital. He was much pleased with his rooms, which were very good, the sanitary arrangements of the whole island were as bad as possible. It was only on the 20th that Captain Atkinson and his officers became aware that Father Perry was in bad health, for he made light of all his personal wants for fear of giving trouble to others. In fact it was this very spirit of saving trouble to others which made him persevere in declining Captain Atkinson's urgent and repeated request that he would live on board the *Comus* and land each morning for his work. Had he done so, in all probability his life would not have been sacrificed to his over-anxious desire to do everything for the best for the success of the work confided in him.

A REHEARSAL OF THE OBSERVATIONS.

The observatory which had been erected for the occasion was half a mile from the hospital, and the intervening ground was very rough, being a steep descent and ascent, and the distance was gone over on foot four times each day in fair weather or foul. Lieutenant Thierns, second officer of the *Comus*, who was specially appointed to assist Father Perry and his men, always slept on board the *Comus*, and landed in the morning for work, and this small precaution of sleeping in the fresh air of the sea seems to have preserved the men from all serious illness, though nearly all were less well than usual. On the Friday before the eclipse Father Perry complained of being "very bad inside," but he worked on until nearly three A.M., and when the men retired to the *Comus* he tried to snatch a little rest where he was, and lay down in a hammock in the tent. He was up again before six o'clock to take the position of the sun at sunrising. At 6.45 the men arrived from the ship, and at 7.30 there was a complete, most careful, and most successful rehearsal of all the operations and duties which were to be performed next morning in the solemn moments of the eclipse, for which they had been preparing so long and had travelled so far.

A PAINFUL STORY OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Every one was surprised at Father Perry's exactitude in contributing to carry out his own orders and his courage in facing fatigue. His readiness to sacrifice himself and his own convenience in order to save trouble to others endeared to him all who worked with him, and challenged their utmost efforts to secure success for their work in spite of the oppressive climate and surroundings. Just before noon on Saturday, Lieutenant Thierns went to see him at the hospital and found him much exhausted ; but he was again at his post in the observatory at 3 P.M., at which time an important photograph was secured with the mirror. In the evening he went on board the *Comus* for dinner, but was only able to lie on a sofa all the time ; and he sent to the doctor for some chlorodyne. Much against the wishes and earnest advice of Captain Atkinson Father Perry made his way on shore in a violent pouring rain to sleep in his own quarters, and would allow no one to hinder him. Next morning, Sunday, the 2nd, was an important moment of the eclipse. Lieutenant Thierns landed with his observatory party at six o'clock, and on arrival was informed by Mr. Rooney that Father Perry had passed a very bad night and was very ill, so a man was sent to help him over the bad half mile from his quarters, as he declined to let himself be carried on a stretcher. He reached the observatory in good time though in a very exhausted state. As the important moment approached he seemed to rally, and during the minutes of the eclipse seemed to be himself again, and showed no signs of illness or exhaustion. There were two photographic instruments in use, and Father Perry himself took charge of the special new corona graphic instrument. When the observations were finished, Father Perry walked over to Mr. Rooney and asked if all had gone right at his instrument, and on being told that everything was most satisfactory he remarked, "This is the most successful observation of the kind that I have ever had anything to do with." He then asked Captain Atkinson to get three cheers for the successful observation, and three hearty cheers were given. He said, "I cannot cheer," but he waved his helmet. He was as alert and self-possessed during the eclipse, that his friends about him hoped he was not so ill ; but he gave way immediately after, and with much difficulty reached his quarters in the hospital. It was known after, that during the previous night he had been very seriously ill.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Dr. McSweeney, the staff-surgeon of the *Comus*, went on shore at 5 P.M. to see Father Perry, and found him feebly coming down the hill towards the ship. He took him carefully on board, and immediately reported to Captain Atkinson how serious the case was. Up to this time Father Perry had said as little as possible about his illness for fear of giving trouble. That Sunday night he suffered very much, and next morning it was evident that he was suffering from the very worst form of dysentery. On Monday he suffered much, and there was no sign of a rally. On Tuesday he was so much worse that the doctor sent for the French Abbé on shore to give him all the last sacraments. The Abbé speedily arrived with the French commandant and two hospital Sisters of Charity. Father Perry called for the French commandant, and, in French, begged him to excuse all the trouble he had given, and asked the doctor to forgive any impatience which he had shown in his illness, and begged also that the same message might be conveyed to his brethren in Europe.

As the end approached, he renewed his religious vows with much devotion, held his crucifix in his hand and often kissed it, offering his sufferings and his life at the foot of the cross, and resigning himself entirely to the will of God, and was constantly praying till about 3 P.M. when he began to wander, and thinking himself again engaged in the supreme moment of the scientific mission which had so long filled his thoughts, began to give his orders as during the short minutes of the eclipse.

A SUMMARY OF FATHER PERRY'S SCIENTIFIC WORK.

Father Perry as a lecturer will be greatly missed from the public halls of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He lectured on mathematics at Stoneyhurst College for over twenty years, and was for three years Prefect of Studies of the lower mathematics, correcting all the examination papers in the college, and making notes on the division and multiplication sums of even the lowest classes. Genius has been defined as the power of taking immense pains, and in this sense Father Perry was eminently a genius. He always insisted on great accuracy in all the observations taken by his assistants. His observations are all the more valuable because they are not warped by being directed to the maintenance of some preconceived theory. One could be certain that any conclusion he arrived at was founded on more than sufficient data. Lastly, and this we must not omit, he was ever willing to give his time and services to others. In spite of a great deal of correspondence, any one of his hearers at the numerous lectures he delivered was sure of an immediate answer to any difficulty which he might propose. It was this kindliness of disposition which so endeared him to all who had any dealings with him, and which will cause him to be remembered with deep affection for many years to come.

SIR CHARLES HALLE'S CONCERT.

It is a pity that Barnum, the influenza, Henschell's yesterday, and what not, should have so thinned Sir Charles Halle's orchestral concert last night. The famous Manchester band, struggling with Berlioz labyrinthine "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony, and Lady Halle in Spohr's dramatic concerto, deserved a larger—a more enthusiastic audience they could not have had. Lady Halle was recalled twice at the end of her difficult and scholastic performance ; and Berlioz's orchestral suite was immensely applauded. Decidedly it was an advanced—a German, and, we hope, not too much of a paper audience. Grieg's seldom heard but fascinating melody in G was warmly received. The fates were oddly against the performance last night. At the crisis selected by Berlioz for orchestral bells the St. James's Hall clock began chiming the quarters, and in the most critical *pianos* of the andante majestic the Moore and Burgess revelry mingling with the dinner music in the restaurant below, produced what to uninstructed ears must have seemed to be more than Wagnerian combinations. Apropos of Wagner, it is interesting to note how largely in such works as "Romeo and Juliet" of Berlioz (the too long neglected and unpopular) provided the great German Colossus with his orchestral vehicle ; snatches of "Tristan and Isolde," "Siegfried," and the "Nibelungen" were constantly suggested to the ear during the "Romeo and Juliet." But Berlioz after all lacked the melodic charm of emotional coherency of his great cotemporary. Berlioz is full of powerful but broken up atmospheres. The musical ideas to be steeped in these truly wondrous sound-oceans are often so poor as to be hardly worth such elaborate treatment. We salute in Berlioz consummate technique—intention—earnestness and a noble aspiration after freedom in form—but we miss fertility and spontaneity. Sir Charles Halle's last concert is on February 7th, when we are promised Wagner's "Siegfried" Idyll, and another suite of Grieg's.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All dirt, slurry in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION can be obtained on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at the Bankers', Brokers' and Offices of the Company.
The LISTS will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., and CLOSE at or before 4 p.m. on the following day.

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For the purpose (among other objects) of adopting the use of machinery in the manufacture of Glass Bottles, and saving of expenses, by concentration of businesses and management.

SHARE CAPITAL, £1,400,000, divided into 100,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each.

(Of which 75,000 will be offered for subscription), and 40,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 *each.* (Preferred both as to Capital and Dividend.)

The instalments on both classes of shares will be payable as follows: Payable per share: £1 on application, £3 on allotment, £2 on February 26, 1890, £2 on March 26, 1890, £2 on May 21, 1890. £350,000 five per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock will also be offered for subscription in amounts of £100 each. And payable—10 per cent. on Application, 30 per cent. on Allotment, 20 per cent. on February 26, 1890, 20 per cent. on March 26, 1890, 20 per cent. on May 21st, 1890. This Stock will be secured on the entire property of the Company, and interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st July and 1st January, interest to commence from respective dates of payments. Subscribers may pay up in full on Allotment, and Five per cent. interest will be allowed on such prepayment. About £430,000 of the Share and Debenture Capital is agreed to be taken by the vendors in part payment for the properties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Chairman, The HON. ALAN DE TATTON EGERTON, M.P. (for Knutsford Division of Cheshire), 9, Seamore-place, London, W.
2. Deputy-Chairman, PERRY FAIRFAX NURSEY, Esq., C.E. (Past President of the Society of Engineers), 161, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
3. WILLIAM A. BEVAN, Esq. (Director of Economic Fire Office, Limited), 148, Cromwell-road, London, S.W.
4. DAN RYLANDS, Esq., Shepcote House, near Barnsley (Chairman and Managing Director of Dan Rylands (Limited), Hope Glass Works, Barnsley, and 62, King William-street, London, E.C.).
5. W. BREFFIT, Esq., Glasshoughton, Castleford (E. Breffit and Co. (Limited), Aire and Calder Glass Works, Castleford, and 83, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.).
6. WM. BAGLEY, Esq., The Chestnuts, Knottingley (Messrs. Bagley and Co., Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Knottingley, Yorkshire and Great Northern Goods Depot, King's Cross, London, N.).
7. J. J. CANDLISH, Esq., Seaham Harbour (Robt. Candlish and Son, The Bottle Works, Seaham Harbour, Durham, and Platform Wharf, 17 to 20, Rotherhithe-street, London, E.C.).
8. BARRON KILNER, Esq., Wakefield (John Kilner and Sons, Calder Vale Glass Works, Wakefield, and 8, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.).
9. E. LYON, Esq., LL.B., Briars Hey, St. Helens (Managing Director of Lyon Bros., (Limited), Peasley Glass Works, St. Helens, Lancashire).
10. THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Savile Town, Dewsbury (Thos. Turner & Co., Savile Town Glass Works, Dewsbury).
11. THOMAS WOOD, Esq., J.P., Baileyfield, Portobello, Scotland (Glass Bottle Manufacturer).

"Will on the Board after Allotment."

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Dr. JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.S., 5, Westminster-chambers, London, S.W.
BERNARD DAWSON, Esq., C.E., 110, Cannon-street, London.

BANKERS.—Messrs. BROWN, JANSON, and Co., 31, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.
LEEDS and COUNTY BANK, Leeds and Branches.
PARR'S BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), Warrington and Branches.
The LONDON and YORKSHIRE BANK (LIMITED), Barnsley and Branches.
CLYDESDALE BANKING COMPANY, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Branches.
Messrs. WOODS and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne and Branches.
Messrs. J. BACKHOUSE and Co., Darlington and Branches.
HUDDERSFIELD BANKING COMPANY, Huddersfield and Branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

STOCKBROKERS.

London—BRUNTON, BOURKE, and Co., 18, Finch Lane, and Stock Exchange.
London—EDMUND CAMPBELL, and Co., 13, Copthall-court, and Stock Exchange.
Liverpool—Messrs. GEO. CHAMBERLAIN and Co., Tithebarn-street, and Stock Exchange, Liverpool.
Manchester—Messrs. PIXTON and COPPOCK, Half-Moon-street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.
Leeds—Messrs. POTTER and CO., 16, Park-row, and Stock Exchange, Leeds.
Glasgow—Messrs. OUTRAM and HAMILTON, 48, West George-street, and Stock Exchange, Glasgow.
Edinburgh—Messrs. STENHOUSE and JOHNSTON, Stock Exchange, Edinburgh.
Dublin—Messrs. MOLONEY and MURRAY, 18, Nassau-street, and Stock Exchange, Dublin.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 28 and 29, St. Swithins-lane, London, E.C.; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, Middlesbrough, and West Hartlepool.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Mr. DAVID CAPERN. | TEMPORARY OFFICES—2, Coleman-street, London

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

We have this morning received the following subscriptions :—

From the Girls of the Londonderry Ladies' Collegiate School, per Head Mistress	£1	0	0
B. W. C.	1	0	0
Amount previously received	118	16	6

DEAR SIR,—I read your article on Sister Rose Gertrude to the girls of this school, as I felt that such an example of heroism might lead them to think of the possibilities for good in themselves. That one girl can resolutely dedicate herself to a great duty in an extraordinary way, ought to inspire other girls, if not to emulate her, at least to live up to a higher standard of unselfishness and helpfulness in the ordinary walks of life. These girls have given me £1 and have asked me to send it as a small tribute to express their admiration for the noble devotion and high courage which enables a girl to turn her back on the hopes and pleasures of ordinary girlish life and to dedicate herself to such a work.—Yours faithfully,

MARGARET MACKILLIP,
Londonderry Ladies' Collegiate School, Head Mistress.
Jan. 23, 1890.

One of the literary weeklies, in an article to-day entitled "Hero and Heroism," refers as follows to Sister Rose Gertrude :—

But there must surely have been some in the cathedral who, even as they stood beside the hero's open grave, allowed their thoughts to wander to another scene and another figure—to the deck of a great steamer breasting in this week of tempest the stormy waters of the Atlantic, and to a solitary woman who at that very moment was being borne far from her home and country to end her days in a mission of sublime self-sacrifice. During the past week the name of Miss Fowler has become a household word in thousands of English homes. It may seem almost a pity to some that the newspapers should have had occasion to say of her self-devoted mission only to the leper settlement at Molokai, that the "interviewer" should have been permitted to sketch her for us as she spent her last days in her English home before entering upon that life of utter self-renunciation in which she will tread in the footsteps of the heroic Father Damien. Her exit from the commonplace life at home might to some have seemed more artistically effective if it had been accomplished in silence and secrecy, and the world had been allowed to know nothing of her until her mission on earth had been ended. But in that case we who remain behind, her fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, who are so largely absorbed in self, in the pursuit of pleasure, and gain, and fame, would have lost one of noblest object-lessons we have ever received. We cannot pretend, therefore, to complain of those who have made known to us the story of Miss Fowler's dedication of herself to the service of the leper outcasts of the South Seas, even though in doing so they may have marred the artistic harmony of her departure on her self-imposed errand. For have they not touched the hearts of millions among us as they could have been touched by no sermon however eloquent, no poem however lofty? . . . Many a prayer must follow Father Damien's successor on her long journey by land and sea to the spot where her lot is to be hence forth cast. That she will render noble service there in lightening the all but unbearable burden laid upon the most heavily afflicted of God's creatures, we cannot for a moment doubt. Not in vain will she have given herself to the service of the outcasts of mankind, as in the years to come many a maimed and helpless sufferer, with his last breath, will doubtless testify, but it is no far-fetched fancy to insist that, in the noble example of entire self-renunciation and self-sacrifice which she has set before us, Miss Fowler has rendered a still more signal service to the present generation of her fellow-countrymen than to the lepers for whose sake she has laid down all the joys of life, if not life itself.

THE SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW Q.C.'s.

The Lord Chancellor has intimated that on Wednesday he will swear in the new Q.C.'s. They will subsequently be called "within the Bar" in all the courts.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

A Central News telegram from Lisbon says :—Senhor Barjona Freitas has been offered and has accepted the post of Portuguese Minister in London, vice Senhor Martins d'Antans. Senhor Freitas is the recognised leader of the dynastic democratic party.

AN ACTOR'S DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY SUSPENDED.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday an application for an order of discharge was made by James East, an actor at present employed at the Adelphi Theatre and formerly an officer in the 18th Hussars. The bankrupt attributed his insolvency to losses in connection with a theatrical speculation for performance of the piece "She," to liabilities on accommodation bills, and for damages and costs as co-respondent in divorce proceedings, and other cases. The liabilities are £1,598 and assets £3. The offences reported were unjustifiable extravagance in living and contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment. Mr. Registrar Brougham suspended the bankrupt's discharge for one year.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., arrived in Cork on Thursday, and left yesterday for Tipperary, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. O'Dwyer, secretary of the National League for Tipperary. The hon. member will proceed from Tipperary to England with Canon Keller to address meetings in regard to the Ponsonby estate. Mr. O'Brien says he feels quite strong after his short holiday, and intends to resume his political duties.

DAMAGES REDUCED ONE HALF.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday the case of Wortham *v.* Towne, which has occupied a divisional court several days, was decided. It was an action for libel tried before Justice Manisty and a special jury, when the plaintiff, the Rev. B. H. Wortham, obtained damages £2,400 from the defendant, the Rev. Burton Towne, who now asked for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and the damages excessive. Their lordships to-day reduced the damages to £1,200, giving the plaintiff the option of taking a new trial.

DR. TANNER, M.P., AGAIN "WANTED."

Mr. Smith Barry, M.P., has issued a summons against Dr. Tanner, M.P., for using abusive language to him during the late scene at the Cork Board of Guardians. The summons is returnable for Monday next, but the police cannot serve it, as the doctor it is stated has left Cork, and his whereabouts is not known to them.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL BY MR. MACDONELL GREEN.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday Mr. Danckwerts, on behalf of Mr. Irenæus Mayhew, moved for a rule calling upon Alderman Evans, of the City of London to show cause why he should not hear and determine a charge of libel under Jarvis's Act. Mr. Mayhew was, he alleged, libelled in a pamphlet written by Mr. Macdonell Green and published by a company of which a Mr. Badley was the manager. Mr. Mayhew took out a summons against Green, which was returnable on the 27th of September last, but on that occasion Green was a prosecution by Mr. McCrae, of the *Financial Times*, against Green for libellous matter in the same pamphlet, and that case coming on first, was adjourned from time to time, and Mr. Mayhew's summons, though having nothing to do with the other case, was also adjourned. On the 3rd of January, when McCrae's prosecution was withdrawn, the Alderman adjourned Mayhew's case to the 3rd July. The learned counsel submitted that the alderman had no power to adjourn the case for more than eight days, and he was acting altogether beyond his jurisdiction in putting off the hearing of his summons from January to July. Their lordships granted a rule nisi.

"HER MAJESTY'S."—THE SHERIFF IN POSSESSION.

Mr. Renshaw, Q.C., applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Kay, in the Chancery Division, to appoint a provisional liquidator of the Opera (Limited). It was stated that a petition had been presented by Mr. Alias, costumier, and that the sheriff was also in possession for a debt. The Opera (Limited) is producing the pantomime "Cinderella" at a profit stated to be £1,000 weekly, and it was desired that the piece should be continued and the salaries paid to the various artistes employed by the company at Her Majesty's Theatre. The company consented to the application, and Mr. Pannell was appointed provisional liquidator.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF A SUGAR TRUST.

A Dalziel telegram from New York says :—The leading members of the Sugar Trust apprehend a criminal prosecution for conspiracy. Messrs. Havemeyer, who are at the head of the trust, have gone to Boston to consult their fellow trustees. They threaten to resign their position, a course which would have a disastrous effect upon the value of the trust stock. They await the result of the application for an injunction restraining the trust from transferring the property to the Commonwealth Company of Connecticut.

BELFAST STRIKERS BACKED UP IN LIVERPOOL.

About two hundred dock labourers were about to commence to discharge the steamer *Kenmore Head*, of Belfast, in Liverpool, when they were addressed by a delegate from Belfast, who said that the owner of the steamer had a dispute pending with their labourers in Belfast, and would not concede their demands. They therefore asked the Liverpool men to support them. The men thereupon refused to go to work, and the steamer remains undischarged.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The German Reichstag yesterday passed the Budget in its entirety, together with the Bill authorizing a loan on account of expenditure for the military, naval, railway, post, and telegraph services, the only dissentient votes being those of the Social Democrats.

AMERICAN
MANICURE COURTS.
H. P. TRUEFITT (LIMITED)
Respectfully invite attention to this elegant and luxurious department. All the arrangements were personally supervised by Mrs. MARY E. COBB (AMERICA'S FIRST MANICURE), who also added two American experts to the staff of assistants, which, with its English, French, and Italian members, constitutes the
MOST HIGHLY SKILLED STAFF IN EUROPE.
13, 14, OLD BOND STREET.

SCHWEITZER'S
CYDONA
THE BEST AND PUREST
CYDONA
AND CHEAPEST
CYDONA
BOOTS AND SHOES.
MESSRS. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, the 28th JANUARY.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRUST and FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, with limited liability.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 500,000 Shares of £1 each, whereof 350 are Founders' Shares.
FIRST ISSUE of 350,000 Shares of £1 each, of which the Subscription of 250,000 Shares has already been guaranteed. Payable—2s. per Share on Application, 8s. per Share on Allotment, and the balance, as required, in Calls not exceeding 5s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than two months. The Shares are not prepared to call up more than 10s. per Share, but to provide further Capital by the issue of Debentures.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (Chairman), Director of the Southern Land Company (Limited).
B. B. Trench, Esq. (Messrs. Hollebone Bros. and Trench) (Deputy-Chairman), late Chairman of the South African Land Company (Limited).
L. Balfour Burns, Esq. (Messrs. Balfour and Co.), Director of the Lake End Water (Limited).
Major J. W. M. Cotton, Director of the Oceana Transvaal Land Company (Limited).
Sir E. Walter Foster, M.P., Director of the Foreign and Colonial Debenture Corporation (Limited).
Sir Stuart S. Hogg, Director of the International Trustee, Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited).
Edward Jones, Esq., M.E., late Engineer of the De Beer Diamond Mining Company (Limited).
Richard Smith, Esq., Director of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited).
BANKERS.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), 76, Cornhill, London, E.C., Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches.
The Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited), in South Africa.
SOLICITORS.
London—Messrs. Wilson, Bristowe, and Carpmael, 1, Copthall-buildings, E.C.
South Africa—Messrs. Cloete and Scholtz, Pretoria and Johannesburg, S.A.R.
BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Hollebone Brothers and Trench.
Liverpool—Thomas Morris, Esq.
Manchester—Messrs. Keyworth and Asha.
Glasgow—Messrs. J. M and T. Steel.
Dublin—Messrs. Sayers and Symes.
Leeds—Messrs. Hewitt and Pemberton.
Bristol—Messrs. Betten, Sayce, Vaughan, and Co.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Brothers and Co., 11, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*) and OFFICES.—Andrew W. Barr, 14, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.
This Trust is established to deal mainly with South African Lands, Mining and other Securities, in the same manner and on the same lines as other Financial and Trust Companies have so successfully dealt with general Securities. In the opinion of the Board, South Africa offers an exceptional field for the operations of a Trust Company, and the present is an especially opportune period for its establishment.
The principle of Investment Trust Companies is too well known to need comment, and has commanded itself to the public and the results achieved by existing Companies doing similar business in Home Securities speak for themselves.
While many South African Securities already stand at a considerable premium, it is believed by competent authorities that the development of the mineral and mercantile resources of the country has only just commenced, so that there will be ample opportunity of obtaining an interest in the better class of new enterprises which may be expected to have an equal, if not greater, rise.
Many of the Directors being intimately connected with South African enterprise, the Company will have special opportunities of securing profitable business and of judiciously investing its funds in the most promising undertakings. Two of the Directors, the Chairman and Mr. Jones, are visiting South Africa, and will report on the Company's interests there.
The Founders have guaranteed the subscription at par of £250,000 of the Capital, but in allotting no preference will be given to the Ordinary shares thus subscribed.
The Founders will pay all preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company down to the first allotment of Shares, except the Government duty payable on registration. By this means the Trust will enjoy the advantage of commencing business free from the liabilities and expenses usually attending the establishment of similar undertakings.
The Founders' Shares will receive no dividend in any year until the Ordinary Shares have received 10 per cent. dividend for that year. After the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary Shares the Founders' Shares will, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, be entitled to half the remaining profits.
No promotion money has been or will be paid, and no contracts or commitments, either with regard to the purchase of any particular Securities or otherwise, have been entered into.
Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and sent, with the deposit of 2s. per Share, to the Bankers of the Company. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.
It is intended to apply for a Stock Exchange Settlement for Shares in due course.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers, Brokers, or Auditors.
The Articles of Association can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW W. BARR, Secretary *pro tem.*
January 25th, 1890.

MAXIM-NORDENFELT COMPANY.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at CANNON-STREET HOTEL, on THURSDAY, February 6, at Twelve o'clock. The principal object of this meeting is to form a Committee of Investigation, and also to consider the important question of appointing a Managing Director to fill the post which has become vacant through the retirement of Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall Mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total investments over £1,000,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, the 29th of July, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Paid up Capital	£1,195,000
Uncalled Capital	875,000
Reserve Liability	1,500,000
Total Capital and Reserve Liability	£2,700,000

LONDON BOARD.
J. A. Ewen Esq., for Sargood, Son, & Ewen; Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.; Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, Right Hon. J. Mac donella, M.P.; Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Head Office, Auckland.

This Bank grants drafts on all its branches and agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.
J. M. STEWART, Manager,
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street,
Mansion House, E.C.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square
LONDON OFFICERS: D. Cumming.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.
The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £615,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £110,000
Accumulated Funds £2,561,000

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. INSURANCES effected by Telegraph No. 5342.
CHARLES ROOSE BROWNE, Secretary.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennality or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,603.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,253.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
E. J. HARDING, Manager. £250,000.
60,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £280,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £3,250,000.
West-End Office: 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NEW DEPARTURE
IN
PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
THE "MONARCH" FIRE BRIGADE PILLAR.
The cheapest and most efficient means of protection from fire yet introduced.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO
SINCLAIR, TWEEDIE, and CO.,
15, ELDON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1858.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BURDETT-ROAD, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £80,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made 1 April next.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. E. HALSEY, Land and Estate Agent, 44 and 46, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

SUPERIOR INVESTMENT near Regent's Park.—Substantial Mansion, let on lease at £100 per annum as high-class school established 30 years. Lease 50 years. Ground rent £68. Price £1,100. £300 has recently been laid out on the property, which is now in splendid order.—Address, Mr. LUCAS, Clarendon House, Southend, Croydon.

SALVAGE SALE, ex *Juno* 84, London to New Zealand. Sundry Manufactured Goods. Cutlery now ready for SALE on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1890, at One o'clock.—CUNNUTON, SONS, and CO., 8, Gracechurch-street.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S PREPARED SOUPS,

MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

Are Sold by Grocers in Pint and Quart Tins,

Bearing CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *Names in full on the Labels.*

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
ORIENA	4,661	4,500	Jan. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Feb. 14.
CUZCO	3,338	4,000	Feb. 29.
ORIENT	5,365	7,000	March 14.
LUSITANIA ..	5,877	7,000	March 28.
OROYA	6,037	7,000	April 11.

CARLING AT ALL PORTS.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. Further information can be had by the latest form; or to the Western Agents, Gaisford and Co., 22, Parliament-street, S.W.

AUSTRALIA from SOUTHAMPTON. The FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, calling at COLOMBO:—

Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,811 tons, 8,500 h.p. on service ..... Feb. 22

HOHENSTAUFEN, 5,660 tons, 7,000 horse-power ..... March 22

Calling at Genoa for passengers nine days later. The first-named steamer is one of the largest and fastest in the Australian trade. Her saloons (on the spar deck) and state-rooms are exceptionally spacious and fitted in the most modern and luxurious style. Cuisine of the highest quality. Specially moderate fares, and liberal arrangements for families.

EXCURSIONS to GERMANY, ITALY, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

General Agents, Keiler, Wallis, and Co., 22, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; 5, Fenchurch-street, City; and at March-st. and Southampton.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
ABERDEEN	Taylor ..	3,619 ..	Feb. 18
AUSTRALASIAN Sunpon.		3,833 ..	April —

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Refreshment Saloon, from 40 guineas. Third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to Geo. Thompson & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 1st £16, and 24 guineas, and £20; return ticket £30, and 36 guineas, and £40. Intermediate passage £6 5s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), 8, Water-street, Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 9, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 25, Pall-mall, S.W.

COME TO CALIFORNIA: or send for Details of Investments in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Read pamphlet (gratis), by F. A. Binney, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, from S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, EXCHANGE ARCADE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

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